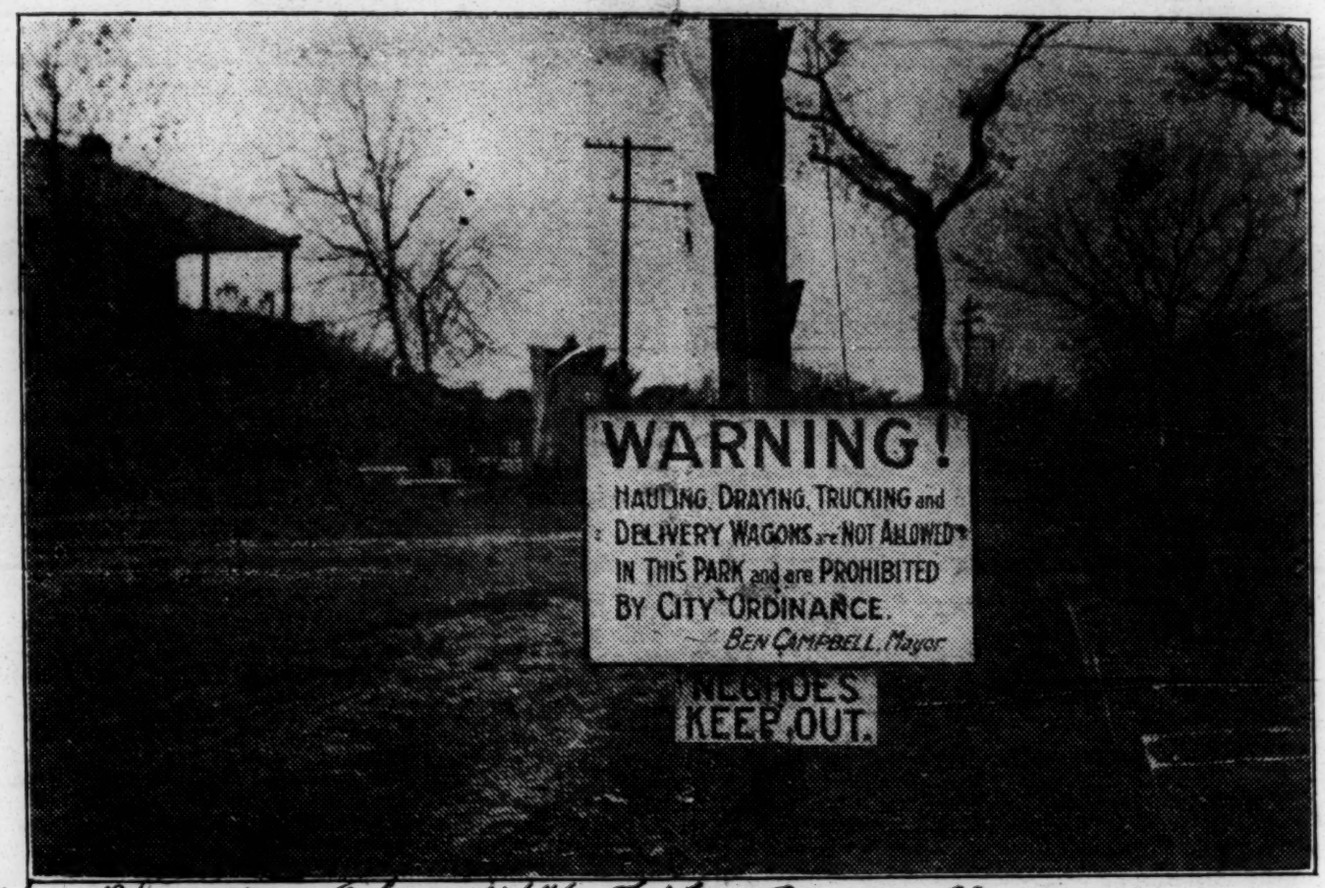
Discrimination – 1918

IT'S STILL THERE!!



The Houston Observer. Feb. 2, 1918.

While this country has joined the allies in an effort to "make the world safe for democracy," what would the kaiser or his supporters say by beholding such signs as the above in "democratic America?"

What do you think our allies, especially France and England, would think of a country that preaches one doctrine and practices another?

If they will come to the City of Houston, Harris County, Texas, United States of America, they will see the sad and sorrowful spectacle of a city pursuing a most unfair, undemocratic and un-American practice, as the above sign indicates.

This is one of the many signs adorning the various entrances to OUR CITY PARK IN HOUSTON, TEXAS, U. S. A., despite the fact that the taxes of all the citizens are employed for its upkeep and maintenance.

By request, we are inserting the above photograph again and while it is somewhat of an unpleasant duty, The Observer hopes that the infernal and infamous sign will be ordered taken down by the mayor and city council.

Members of our race are not accustomed to going where they are not desired like some races and since that is true those signs are utterly unnecessary as adornments to the enrances and exits to OUR CITY PARK IN HOUSTON, TEXAS, U. S. A.

We want the signs taken down not because we desire race intermingling in the municipal parks, but because they are insults and gross injustices to 25 per cent of the city's population and show conclusively that while America is endeavoring to "make the world safe for democracy" on the European battle front and by other martial contributions, this country needs to make America SAFE FOR THE NEGRO by the abolition of such disgraceful and dark-age signs and the spirit that gives birth to the same and kindred others of a like ilk.

In the meantime let us remain loyal and faithful to the Union, buy War Savings Stamps and do all within our power to abolish autocracy from the face of the earth, and at the same time let us ask the Heavenly Father to so touch the hearts of the "city fathers" that they will remove those "NEGROES KEEP OUT" signs that now grace the CITY PARK OF HOUSTON, TEXAS, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. Selah!

JIM CROW RESTAURANT AT EDDYSTONE

Pho Christian Courier 10/3/18

Mr. Daniel Haskins, of 1221 Pine Street, a veteran of the Civil War, who lost a son in the charge up San Juan Hill, and who has nine sons fighting in France, refused to be Jim Crowed at the Eddystone Plant of the Remington Company on Wednesday night, September 25.

It seemed that there are two restaurants, the regular restaurant on the second floor and another for Negroes on the same floor, and that one has to walk a distance equal to that from Thirteenth to Broad Street, then go down one flight of stairs; then from Board to Thirteenth Street and then go up one flight of stairs to approach the Negro restaurant, while the white restaurant is easily approached.

Mr. Haskins was on his way at midnight to the regular restaurant with the crowd of fellow-workers, including Greeks, Italians, Polacks, Chinese, Filipinos, etc., not knowing that there were two restaurants, when he was stopped by two guards. One guard yelled, "Hey, hey, where are you going." The other guard yelled "Where are you going?"

Mr. Haskins replied "I am going to the restaurant." The guard replied, "You are not going there; there is another." Mr. Haskins replied "Another what?" The guard replied "Another restaurant for colored.'" Mr. Haskins said "I am not looking for a colored restaurant; but I am looking for a restaurant." The guard asked "Are you not colored." Mr. Haskins answered: "No, I am not colored; I am an American citizen." The guard said "You will have to see the general superintendent." Mr. Haskins replied "I don't care any for the general superintendent I do for you."

The guard tried to turn back Charles Sherman, who lives at enth and Pine Streets, to the Crow restaurant, which instead having coffee urns, has coffee poure out of a pot with no top.

The amusing thing about the attempt to Jim Crow Mr. Haskins is that just a week before a local paper came out with an eulogistic article on Mr. Haskins, under the heading, "Can You Beat It?" It said that he was 76 years old, that he had buried five wives and been the father of 24 children, one of whom died fighting for his country in the Spanish-American war and nine of whom are now fighting in France. It spoke of his having fought in the Civil War and on the frontier, of his having won a record as a sharpshooter and of his being elevated to the position of sergeant. It told of his having been a seaman for many years and of his being on a boat that was torpedoed by a German submarine; and it spoke of his patriotic spirit at present. But still he is not welcomed to a restaurant which welcomes Filipinos, Chinese and other foreigners who can't speak the language of this country, who know little of its history and have never served it in war.

It is said that this, the Remington Arms Company advertised for machinists. A colored machinist put in his appearance, filed his application, stating that he was an expert machinist, and yet when he received his card he was classified as a laborer. Upon inquiry why he couldn't be classified as machinist he was informed that colored men were not permitted to work as machinists.

And yet they need machinists so badly that white men who are not machinists are put under other machinists and trained to be machinists almost as soon as they enter the place.

NAVY REJECTS NEGRESSES AS CLERKS, CHARGE

SOCIETY TO AID COLORED PEOPLE SENDS A PROTEST LETTER TO SECRETARY DANIELS.

N Y C CALL
AUGUST 19, 1918

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, through its Secretary, John A. Shillady, makes public a letter addressed to Josephus Daniels, secretary of the navy, in which the association directs the attention of Secretary Daniels to the case of two young colored women, graduates of the high and normal schools at Washington. They applied to the navy recruiting headquarters at Washington for employment, in response to a recent press item in the Washington papers saying that women between 18 and 35, possessing high school education and good health, were wanted for immediate service, and were told by the department that no colored people could be enrolled.

The association asks whether it is the intention of the navy department, when offering opportunity to women for service in the department, to exclude from such service colored women who may be able to meet the requirements of the positions offered, and says that while it would feel bound to protest against the restriction of employment in the navy department to white, it would suggest that if colored people are to be excluded from employment offered, pub-

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lic announcements so stating be made.

Common Practice, Charge.

In making public this letter to Secretary Daniels, the association says it is a common practice in the departments at Washington, when colored people apply for positions to which they have been certified, to inform them that there are no vacancies.

The association says its Washington branch is practically deluged with complaints of this character. The most recent one coming to national headquarters here is the case of a young colored woman who on August 13 received from the treasury department an official notification that her name had been certified to one of the bureaus of the treasury by the civil service commission for a temporary position as clerk, and requesting her to call at the bureau at her earliest convenience.

Reporting in less than an hour after receiving this notice, the applicant was told that there were no vacancies. The young woman in question alleges that this is the second time that she has been treated in the same manner.

Wonders at Possible Effect.

"In view of the great need for workers in all the governmental departments to help win the war," said Shillady, the association's secretary, "the association wonders how the great majority of the general public not addicted to color prejudice, will regard the continued denial of opportunities to serve the government merely because the applicants happen to have dark skins instead of white skins."

The letter to Secretary Daniels follows:

"Hon. Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.:

"Dear Sir—I have before me a copy of the Washington Evening Star of Saturday, August 10, which in an article occupying seven inches of newspaper space says that the navy is offering opportunities to women without previous clerical or office experience to enroll in the United States naval forces for services at Washington or at other points where the needs of the service require them as clerks and messengers. 'Women between the ages of 18 and 25 years,' reads the statement, 'possessing high school education and good health, are wanted by the local navy recruiting headquarters (Washington) for immediate service.'

"After describing the pay and subsistence allowance offered, the article goes on to describe the desirability of the work, and from its tone gives the impression that women capable of meeting the requirements are urgently desired.

Colored Young Women Rejected.

"I have before me at the same time a letter from a member of the Washington branch of this association, under date of August 14, a teacher in the Dunbar high school, who informs me that two cultivated young colored women, graduates of the high and normal schools and said to be well equipped for the work, had applied and were told by the department that no colored people could be enrolled. The young women brought their case to the high school teacher to whom reference has been made, who was plainly told that no colored people would be accepted.

At the same time, says my informant, the office was filled with white girls receiving assignments as fast as they could be given.

"Here appears to be a clear case of discrimination, but before deciding that it is the intention to discriminate against colored people, I put the case before you and ask you, in the name of this association, which at present has 127 branches and more than 36,000 dues-paying members of both races, whether it is true that when word to enroll all available women who present themselves is given to a naval recruiting officer, as was given, according to the Washington papers, to Lieut. J. Frew Hall, the word 'women' is meant only to apply to white women. If it is the intention of the department to restrict employment to white women, an intention against which we would feel bound to protest in the name of our common citizenship, we would most respectfully suggest that when public announcements are made by the navy department of positions from which colored people are excluded it be specifically stated that these positions are open to white people only, and thus save self-respecting, well-intentioned colored people from needless humiliation.

Sincerely yours,

"JOHN R. SHILLADY."

Attempts Are Being Made to Draw Color Line at Union Station and Red Cross Hospital

Last week, one of Denvers most prominent colored men, an inspector of the city and active Mason was refused admission on account of his color by Mr. F. J. Chamberlain, chairman of the Denver Chapter, American Red Cross conducting the Emergency Hospital at El Jebel Temple, a recluse of the High Branch of the Masons.

The first announcement of discrimination by this great humanitarian organization of mercy was unbelievable. It was not until a committee of Denver's leading clergymen and one of our most prominent physicians were told by Mr. Chamberlain that the colored man could not enter the institution that we believed the report.

To the committee, Mr. Chamberlain assumed the responsibility for the discrimination and expressed surprise that the colored people should come to him, knowing that white people did not want to be in such places with them.

The committee called Mr. Chamberlain's attention to the fact that there were several colored auxiliaries to the Denver Red Cross Chapter besides hundreds of our colored citizens contributing their money, time, etc. to it.

All of this was of no avail. Not until Rev. D. E. Over, who was the spokesman for the committee, threatened to go to the public press with the matter and the ministers threatened to preach it from their pulpits, did Mr. Chamberlain agree to reconsider his decision.

While the committee was present he called up the Women's Emergency Hospital and found that there was no objection to color there. Then later he held a conference with the doctors and nurses and found that there was no objection at El Jebel.

The representative of the Denver Star, sat in the audience, at the Union Thanksgiving service, and heard the appeal made for colored men to act as orderlies in the Emergency Hospital. It was explained that their duties would be to carry the victims of the "Flu" into the hospital. But Friday a colored man was the victim and he was refused admission.

Think of having to hold a conference to decide whether or not a humane act should be extended to a suffering influenza victim because of his color! Think of this merciful chairman of this great organization having to call a conference of the doctors and nurses to decide whether or not, Negroes should be permitted to participate in the coming membership drive to raise thousands of dollars!

Again think with me of the thousands of Negro homes in Denver in whose windows are placed the bright red cross sign, the emblem of the Mother of the world! Now conceive of this beautiful emblem of Mercy, proudly hanging in thousands of our homes changed through petty, personal bias and prejudice to a black cross of race and color discrimination.

If Mr. F. J. Chamberlain persists in dragging his personal prejudice into that lofty office of chairman of the Denver Chapter, of the great American Red Cross, the Star thinks, in fact, knows, that he is not the proper person for such a big position and should resign because of his smallness. It is only a case of a big job and a little man.

Secretary Dunleavy was over anxious to let the committee and all Denver know he, too, was color prejudiced and the Star will publish his nasty private prejudice.

DRAWING COLOR LINE IN THE TELEPHONE BOOTHS.

For sometime past, the telephone girls at the Union Station have had the practice of putting all Negro patrons of the Telephone Exchange in booth "number four" and when the color discrimination became so irritating and noticeable, inquiry was made by the colored people why this nasty and narrow prejudice was being shown and the girls replied, "that the orders came from headquarters and that they were simply obeying the rules."

The Star took the matter up with Mr. Hospe, operating manager of the company, who said he knew of the practice but did not know "who" gave the order, but for me to see Mr. Holmes, chief clerk or Mr. Braedon, district manager, who possibly could inform me of the source of the order. We called Mr. Braedon several times and left our phone number while he was in the telephone building, yet The Star could not get in touch with him.

However his chief clerk, Mr. Holmes volunteered this information "that while he did not know who gave the order, he did not believe that the telephone company gave the order, as he understood that such an order was given verbally by a Mr. Keating, the general manager of the Union Terminals at the station and that the telephone company was not the person for us to see, as the booths were put into the depot and were subject to the instructions and rules of Mr. Keating.

We then called Mr. Keating and told him of the color line caste and what Mr. Holmes said and believed, and Mr. Keating became very much angered and said he "knew nothing of the matter; never heard of it before and he believed that the girls put such a rule in force themselves and that for me to send to him some person who had been discriminated against and he would take the matter up with the telephone company that was trying to put something over on him which he did not merit."

We sent a man down and took up the matter with Mr. E. B. Field, Jr. of the telephone company, who after making an investigation, informed the Star that such an order was put in vogue during our influenza crisis but that he could not locate the person who authorized it and that such a practice would be immediately stopped. He thanked us for calling his attention to this matter of injustice.

Mr. Field also said, "that a big organization like the company could not afford to be so narrow as to draw the color line." So in one week the color line caused by personal, private petty prejudices of individuals were attempted because these people occupied prominent places of responsibility.

The Negro's war against prejudice and caste of all kinds has just begun after the signing of the armistice in this World's War for democracy. Think of the last reason that the "color line" rule was put in vogue during our influenza crisis when a hundred white people died to every Negro!! We opine the color rule was made to protect the Negro's health at the depot!! Had that malady been peculiar to Negroes, there is no place in Colorado that would have been large enough to hold the Negroes who would have been forced to go there.—Denver (Colorado) Star.

Kelly Miller Jim Crowed by a Washington Hotel

Washington, D. C., March 29.—The Raleigh Hotel, one of the finest resorts in the city, refused to allow Prof. Kelley Miller, Dean of Howard University, to ride on its passenger elevator. He was told that he could use the freight elevator in the back of the hotel, which is used for the purpose of carting foodstuff to the pantry. Prof. Miller was called to the hotel by Mrs. Howard Gould, rich New York society woman, to confer with her on political conditions. Mrs. Gould protested at the treatment accorded Prof. Miller, and immediately left the hotel, giving up her room for which she paid $147 per week rental. The management endeavored to apologize for their attitude toward Prof. Miller, but Mrs. Gould vacated the premises and journeyed to New York city.

TICKET FOR FAST TRAIN IS REFUSED UNDERTAKER GATES

Union Station Ticket Seller Tells St. Louis Business Man His "Kind" Has No Business Riding On Pennsylvania Limited—Hot Words Follow and Colored Man Is Arrested.

Charles J. Gates of Gates & Manuel, undertakers, reports that he was refused a ticket to Washington, D. C., over the Pennsylvania Limited No. 30 last Saturday by a ticket seller named Sharp, at Union Station. The refusal led to harsh expressions between the two and Gates was arrested on the charge of disturbing the peace.

In his statement to The Argus Gates said: "I went to the station Saturday evening to purchase a ticket for passage to Washington over the 24-hour Pennsylvania train No. 30, leaving at 12:02, noon, Sunday. The ticket seller, named Sharp, asked me if the ticket was for white or Colored. I told him it was for myself. He said he could not sell it to me. I went to see the Pennsylvania passenger agent, who said 'We have no separate trains and anyone who can afford to pay passage may ride on any of our trains.' I returned to the ticket seller with the information and he said, 'If it is all right with him it is all right with me, but you know your kind have no business riding on that train.' I told him all he had to do was sell me the ticket. He got mad and said someone else could do it, but he would not. He called me the vilest of names and I retorted. He signalled a policeman and ordered my arrest. I requested the policeman to arrest him also, but he refused. I was taken to the police station, where I was compelled to pay a bondsman to be released."

Mr. Gates appeared in Court No. 1 on the charge Monday morning, but the case was put back until Friday.

JOHNSON INTRODUCES BILLS IN ASSEMBLY

(Special to The New York Age.)

ALBANY, N. Y.—Assemblyman E. A. Johnson, New York's first Negro member of the State Legislature, has presented bills making it a misdemeanor to exclude Negroes from any hospitals supported by public funds, and permitting soldiers and sailors to ride free on all transit lines.

Speaker Sweet has put Assemblyman Johnson on the Codes, Canals, Penal Institutions and Revision Committees.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 7

Discrimination – 1918

CAFE PROPRIETOR IS FINED FOR VIOLATING CIVIL RIGHTS ACT; JUDGE LYNN ON DISCRIMINATION

New York Age – 1-6-18

On Tuesday of last week racial discrimination in public places of accommodation in the State of New York was given a "knockout blow" by Judge Wauhope Lynn of the Seventh District Municipal Court, who, in a remarkable opinion on drawing the "color line," severely upbraided Edwin Hotz, proprietor of Mock's Cafe, Forty-sixth street and Eighth avenue, and fined the defendant $100 in each of the four cases brought against the cafe man for violating the Civil Rights Act.

In a lengthy opinion, Judge Lynn declared that "might must no longer dominate our dealings with another; that we must suppress these ancient, intolerant notions of superiority of one race over another and drive from our minds this iniquitous poison which keeps us backward in the great advance of the world's civilization."

Judge Lynn further comments that "the flag of this country is to-day being upheld in France by our black men united with their white brothers in resisting this appalling threat against civilization, and that the white Americans must learn to respect the colored American's feelings and hopes."

The cases decided by Judge Lynn were also unusual in that two of the plaintiffs were colored and two white. Will H. Vodery, the well know composer and arranger, and Shepard N. Edmonds, the private detective, brought suits against Hotz jointly with Raymond Matthews, a composer and arranger, and Louis Dean, an actor who played the part of the *Kaiser* in the photo play, "My Four Years in Germany."

Got Judgment Under Amended Law.

The four men went into Mock's Cafe to take a sociable drink and the bartender told them that each drink would cost fifty cents. Then they brought suit against Hotz, charging that the defendant had violated the Civil Rights Act, which contention was upheld by Judge Lynn, whose opinion follows:

The four actions were separately brought against the same defendant upon the same causes of action and were brought upon like proofs in each case. They were brought to recover the penalty provided by Section 40 of the Civil Rights Law as amended by Chapter 196 of the Laws of 1918.

Plaintiffs Edmonds and Vodery are colored men, and plaintiffs Matthews and Dean are white. Upon the conflicting proofs in the case I find the following to be the facts pertinent to the determination of the issue.

"On April 18th, 1918, at about thirty o'clock in the afternoon the four plaintiffs together went to the defendant's cafe and restaurant at 740 Eighth avenue in this city. They approached the bar together and the colored man, Edmonds, asked the three others in the party what they would have to drink; the two white men ordered whiskey when nothing was said about the price; but when one of the colored men ordered gin and the other ordered a nip of ale with beer added, each was informed by the bartender that he would have to pay fifty cents a drink; then the two white men asked how much the whiskey would cost and the bartender replied, 'Fifty cents a drink.' Thereupon one of the colored men ordered a glass of beer instead, and the barkeeper stated the price would be fifty cents also; the other colored man then refused to order anything.

After drinks were served to the three men and upon the bill being tendered to the barkeeper for the same, he only took out seventy-five cents for the round. While the libations of the three men were thus disposed of it appeared that an identical glass of beer in size and quality as was served to one of the colored men was served to another man at the same bar and by the same barkeeper who rang up on the cash register and charged the man five cents for the same. The two white plaintiffs also testified that previous to the date in question they had been served by the defendant with the same whiskey as they had received on that day and for which they were charged and only paid fifteen cents per drink.

The statute in question so far as applicable reads as follows:

"All persons within the jurisdiction of this State shall be entitled to the full and equal accommodations, advantages, facilities and privileges of any places of public accommodations, resort or amusement, subject only to the conditons and limitations established by law and applicable to all persons. No person, being the owner, lessee proprietor, manager, superintendent, agent or employee of any such place shall directly or indirectly refuse, withold from or deny to any person any of the accommodations, advantages, facilities or privileges thereof, on account of race, creed or color, or that the patronage or custom thereat, of any person belonging to or purporting to be of any particular race, creed or color is unwelcome, objectionable or not acceptable, desired or solicited. A place of public accommodation, resort or amusement within the meaning of this article, shall be deemed to include restaurants, buffets, saloons, bar-rooms or any store where spirituous or malt liquors are sold or where beverages of any kind are retailed for consumption on the premises."

I am satisfied that the two colored plaintiffs were discriminated against in violation of the statute. It also appears to me that the bartender did indirectly refuse, withhold from and deny to the white plaintiffs full and equal accommodations for the reason that the patronage or custom of the colored men in their company at the time and place in question was unwelcome, objectionable or not acceptable, desired or solicitied.

All Were Discriminated Against.

This whole case presents an atmosphere of a sharp discrimination against all of these people, directly against the black men and indirectly against the white men for being in the company of black men. This defendant has forgotten his duty to the public. He has been licensed to keep a public inn and the laws of our State compel him to treat all who enter, with fairness and without discrimination. He has offended our law by an attempted evasion by charging what he supposed was a prohibitory price for his refreshment. His place may be a select one for only white trade, but his treatment of the two white men was on the par with his conduct towards the black men.

"The black man did not choose his coming amongst us. Unlike all other immigrants, he was forced on our shores and made a bondman by force and chained and shackled. He was put in servitude, and only when the enormity of our own sins against his race avenged themselves, was he given emancipation.

"I must condemn all covert attacks upon this man's rights as a civil invasion. Might must no longer dominate our dealings with one another. Right must be the only rule to guide us; and when we hold our hearts and minds open to justice, we will be fair to all the human family.

"I cannot refrain from commenting upon the general apathy in the public mind regarding this law against discrimination on account of race, color or religion. This world war has awakened new thoughts regarding the whole human race. The sharp lines of racial distinction have become less and less marked, and we are learning from the sad story of the world's troubles, that race, religion and color have been plunged in one common struggle against a brutal tyranny. We have tried since our Civil War to put the black man in fitting station as part of our whole people. Narrow prejudices and racial hatreds have preserved themselves to petty hates and narrow conduct, notwithstanding the intent and spirit of our laws, to place no barriers against any man because of his race, creed or color.

"The black man is here to stay; he forms a healthy, vigorous portion of our population, and in time will compare favorably with many of the races we have absorbed from Europe. The day is not far back when our whole country was broken up into narrow subdivisions of petty likes and dislikes regarding various portions of the human family; even the Pilgrim Fathers who set a high standard of community rights and laws, were narow in their viewpoint, but when the tyrannies of the mother country crowded them by oppressive laws, they found expression in open rebellion and sought the support of the outside world to help them establish our republic; and many races at that time joined in support of their freedom, notably the Irish race which gave to Washington's army many of its best men; France opened her purse, and Lafayette drew the sword; the persecuted Jew who found no welcome in any other clime, too joined and gave needed financial support and men to enable the colonies to equip and man their armies.

"The black man, with his dark tropical color, perhaps presents a wider distinction than the other blended nationalities of Europe in their white texture; but this color of his skin should be no test or standard to draw any line of demarcation to degrade or diminish or restrict him from the same opportunities offered to all the rest.

Lauds Negro Soldier in France.

"Our flag today is being upheld in France by our black men united with their white brothers in resisting an appalling threat upon all civilization. The black man therefore is doing his full duty; we must learn to respect his feelings and his hopes. We have taken the brown man in our keeping, and in the Philippine Islands we have set a high standard of promised freedom to those brown men of the East that makes them venerate and love the name of America. We have given to the mixed races, black and brown of Cuba as well as Porto Rico, every privilege we enjoy; and the red man we have learned to deal fairly with. And this spirit of equality must be maintained. It is the express policy of our Empire State as shown by its legislative mandate.

"We must suppress these ancient intolerant notions of superiority of one race over another; we must drive out of our minds this iniquitous poison which ill becomes us and which keeps us backward in the great advance of the world's civilization; for the time is coming when the races of men must all meet upon a common plane; must all submit themselves to a common standard of righteousness and fair dealing; and let it be hoped that the yellow man of the East will be a part of this common brotherhood; that he too may join in preserving that civilization without which the world must become dark and dreary.

"The whole defense of this defendant is a flimsy evasion of our law; and to the end that justice may be done and the law fulfilled, I award to each of these four plaintiffs, black and white—the sum of one hundred dollars ($100) being the minimum penalty by law provided for the indignity and discrimination placed upon them on the day in question."

N Y C SUN
JULY 17, 1918

A Legal Decision on Caste Customs in Harlem.

ISAAC GOLDGRABEN keeps in Harlem a restaurant where colored persons are served with meals. ARTHUR COHN, who is described in a legal paper hereinafter referred to as "a Hebrew white person," went into GOLDGRABEN'S restaurant with a colored man named WILLIAMS for the purpose of getting a meal. The head waiter refused to serve COHN and WILLIAMS on the ground that it was "against the rules of the house to serve a mixed party." COHN brought suit against GOLDGRABEN in the Second District Municipal Court, where the complaint was dismissed after a trial before a jury. The plaintiff took the case to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, and that bench has just upheld the judgment of the lower court. The majority opinion is written by Mr. Justice WHITAKER, who says that "there was no refusal to serve because of color or race":

"The plaintiff was white and his com

panion was colored. They were both refused service, so it could not have been on account of color. . . . The rule that 'mixed parties' should not be served applied to white as well as colored. There was no discrimination as to one color in favor of another.

"The record plainly indicates that both parties would have been served at separate tables and that plaintiff knew this and refused service at a separate table. How can it be said then that he was refused service on account of his color?"

It appears that the original complaint alleged that the plaintiff "was a descendant of the Jewish or Hebrew race" and that refreshment was refused him because of his race. This latter allegation was abandoned at the trial and the case was decided on the matter of color only.

The decision of the appellate court was not unanimous, for Mr. Justice BIJUR dissented as follows:

"The uncontradicted evidence in this case is to the effect that plaintiff, a white man, as the guest of one WILLIAMS, a colored man, went to defendant's restaurant to be served. At the time they entered all the guests and waiters in defendant's restaurant were colored. As plaintiff and WILLIAMS seated themselves the head waiter said to them: 'Gentlemen, I am sorry I cannot serve you. It is against the rules of the house to serve a mixed party.' WILLIAMS testified: 'They said: . . . they cannot serve a colored and white person together.' Whereupon plaintiff and WILLIAMS, after some discussion, left the premises.

"The Civil Rights law, as amended by Chapter 265 of the Laws of 1913, Section 40, provides that no owner of a restaurant 'shall directly or indirectly refuse, withhold from or deny to any person any of the accommodations, advantages or privileges thereof . . . on account of race, creed or color.' It seems to me to be clear that plaintiff was, on the occasion in question, denied the privileges of defendant's restaurant because he was white. The defendant virtually said to plaintiff: 'If you were colored and came here with WILLIAMS you would be served, but being white, we will not serve you.' The law naturally does not undertake to define or even to indicate which if any race or color may be regarded as superior. Its sole and manifest purpose is to prevent discrimination on that account."

It would seem to the layman that Mr. Justice BIJUR'S point is well taken and that Mr. COHN should not have been denied the accommodation, advantage or privilege of sitting at the same table with Mr. WILLIAMS.

NO COLOR LINE.

For the past year and a half the United States has been engaged in a colossal struggle for its life and for the preservation of free institutions and representative government. To creat and render efficient and effective its potential power of military resistance to the Hun menace, demands the speedy mobilization of all our resources, in men and money and materials: in aid of the war. Every resident of the United States (enemy aliens and citizens of neutral states alone excepted) without respect to race, creed or previous condition of servitude, is expected and if needs be, will be required to serve in whatever capacity he best can serve. The boys in the trenches don't ask who made the clothes they wear and the supplies of munitions or food. Nor does it matter provided the supplies are up to standard in quality and sufficient in quantity for the army's needs. Neither does it matter to the boys in the cantonments. Nor does it make any difference to the government whether the cantonment is constructed with white labor or black.

It is astonishing to find, therfore, the color line drawn against negro labor by a contractor at Bethlehem, Pa., in an advertisement in an Eastern daily paper for labor on government construction work. It is gratifying to note that the case is isolated and has called forth rebuke from influential newspapers in that section. Patriotism knows no color line and Uncle Sam has called his colored sons to service. Of their response to the call, one of their commanding officers in France writes: "Since July 15, my boys have endured what the French say is the most colossal artillery preparation the Germans have ever made, all kinds of gas, bayonets by the thousands and every other kind of punishment the enemy has in stock. They've stood up under it all, done everything that was demanded of them— a good deal more sometimes, too—and came through with colors flying and spirits high. I don't believe there are many better soldiers in this war than these negro boys. I haven't seen any."

High praise, this—from an officer of the United States army. But the encomium was hard won and well merited. Thirteen negro regiments in France in this service are now wearing war crosses.

Give the negro a fair chance to serve his country. There is no disloyalty in the race. There is no color line on Flanders field. There should be none at Bethlehem, Pa.

OBERLIN COLLEGE DRAWS COLOR LINE

Notable Institution Accused of Directing Students to Howard University

Oberlin, Ohio, Oct. 11.—The high esteem in which our Race held Oberlin College has been shattered. The crumbling of faith came when officials of the notable institution refused to accept in the Students' Army Training Corps applicants of African extraction, who were attempting to avail themselves of the training offered by the government. The first institution in this country to throw open its doors to students of our Race, and the only school which battled unceasingly against the strong forces of prejudice during the Reconstruction Period has locked the doors to its various avenues of learning, and is directing students to Howard University, Washington, D. C.

Flimsy Excuse Offered

The Alma Mater whose "heart was so wide" and who with extended arm welcomed youths of our Race to bask in the sunshine of its intellectual environment is reported to have assigned as its reason for rejecting students that it will tend to lessen friction between the whites and blacks before entering the army. Such a change of policy fostered by this institution in the critical period of the nation's history came as a shock to many, but students who graduated from the college are unanimous in the opinion that this spirit had been brewing for the past fifteen years. The fact that Lucien Warner (white), a northern philanthropist, who made the school a present of Warner Gymnasium, was forced to stipulate in his gift that the matter of color or previous condition of servitude would not interfere with students being admitted to its floors, and particpating in events held within its walls, was the first gong heralding the distasteful attitude.

College Violates Rule

Rumors were afloat that the college was abiding by an established rule issued by the War Department having to do with civilians attending the Students' Army Training Corps at white institutions. But the evidence in support of this claim was discontinued when Hon. Emmett J. Scott, special assistant to the Secretary of War, issued the following statement:

> **"The War Department has not issued any instructions preventing Negro students from joining Student Army Training Corps at Ohio State University or any other institution. Any student mentally and physically qualified and accepted by the school officials is eligible for admittance into any Student Army Organization."**

The effort to prevent students from registering at the Ohio State University and Oberlin College as members of the Student Army Training Corps has been disapproved by the War Department as the above statement indicates. In view of the fact that the University of Chicago and Northwestern University are admitting students into the training corps without regard to race is conclusive evidence that Oberlin College has overstepped its bounds.

The president of the college, Dr. Henry Churchill King, a conspicuous character in public and educational circles, and a man of seemingly broad visions and lofty ideals, is now serving his country in France doing war work. To criticise President King for the attitude of prejudice on the part of the college was branded as unjust, but the recent influx of southern white students and the employment of teachers coming from below the Mason and Dixon line were assigned as the possible reasons.

PASS JIM CROW LAW AS REWARD FOR THE COLORED MAN'S LOYALTY

Galena White Man Wants Plaindealer to Betray the Race---School Question Will Come up Again.

Galena, Kan., Dec. 11, 1918.

Mr. Nick Chiles, Topeka, Kan.

Dear Sir:—I am the representative elect and a republican from this legislative district, and while I am not acquainted with you, I take the liberty to write you on a matter of the utmost importance to you and the people of Kansas in general. You have considerable influence with the colored people of this state, and I compliment you on being a man with brains. As you know, there is going to be a bill introduced in the coming legislature to separate the blacks and whites in school in cities of the second class. There is a strong move on foot in the matter, and it is pretty sure to pass. Hon. O. [illegible] Sparks of this city was elected to the state Senate from this district, and he will be for it first and last. Now the big controversy seems to be in this city, and you know as well as I do that if you get the legislature once started, it is liable to pass a "Jim Crow" law, and I would hate to see that done. I believe I see the handwriting on the wall, and I suggest that you get busy and notify the colored people here that you are coming down to talk to them on Important business, and come down within the next ten days and have a meeting with them and see if some kind of an agreement can be reached between them and the people here in the matter. I would not let them know what your business was until you arrived and assembled them together, as it will retard the attendance, I fear were they to know your mission before you get here. The people here are bent on a separation, and they have not been idle in the matter. I simply warn you as a friend, and trust you will consider this letter in such light. There is no use to turn a deaf ear or to get bull-headed, because that never gets a man anywhere. Reason will accomplish more than force. If you can succeed in getting the colored people to some kind of an agreement down here, in my opinion, it will be the best thing you ever done for humanity's sake. You have got to meet the issue squarely in the face, and there is no use to try to dodge the matter. The bill has been drawn, and unless the people are satisfied down here it will be introduced early in the session. They are bringing too much pressure to bear in the matter for me simply to sit still and not give you a chance to get in the clear. Anything I can do for you in the matter I will be glad to render. I am writing Rev. Ransom likewise, and if you come down here, be sure and call on me early. Hoping to hear from you by return mail, and trusting that you will give this your prompt attention, and extending the Season's greetings to you,

I am, Very truly yours,
OSCAR M. YOUNT, Attorney
and Rep. 23d Dist.

COLORED LEGISLATOR

Secures Broader Rights for Race in New York—Governor Signs Johnson's Bill.

Albany, April 16.—Gov. Whitman has signed the Johnson bill extending the civil rights to Negroes. This bill was introduced in the lower house by Assemblyman Edw. A. Johnson, and in the Senate by Senator Albert Ottinger, both of New York. It was based upon the Levy bill of last year, and made its provisions more liberal.

Negroes are now reinforced by a State law in their right to patronize any place of public accommodation, entertainment, or education, and may be lawfully excluded only from places of a private nature, such as clubs and institutions run for a particular restricted purpose.

This legislation for the colored race now becomes the broadest interpretation of civil rights on the statutes of any state. The bill specifically cites a long list of placesof accommodation, entertainment, or education, which would fall to such classes; for instance, hospitals, hotels, restaurants, theatres, schools, colleges, and many more. The inclusion of specifically named places was the amendment to the bill which was inserted during its consideration in the Senate.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Discrimination – 1918

Equal Rights Bill Necessary in Penna

Christian Recorder
1-17-18

Dr. Wm. A. Creditt Has Successful Encounter With Prejudiced Restaurant Keeper

Harrisburg, Pa., Jan. 15.—A very interesting incident, important for the race, has just been made public here. One day last week, Rev. Wm. A. Creditt, president of the Downingtown Industrial School, with Dr. R. R. Wright, Jr., Editor of the Christain Recorder, of Philadelphia, were in this city on business at the State Capital. After meeting their appointment and partially finishing their business, they went to lunch at a restaurant opposite the Pennsylvania Railroad Station. At the time of their entrance the restaurant was well crowded—all the seats at the lunch counter were taken, and only two tables in the rear had vacancies. At one of these at which two men were seated, Dr. Creditt and Dr. Wright sat. Whereupon a waitress rushed up and said to Dr. Creditt, "We don't serve colored people at these tables." "But all the other tables are full," the Doctor replied. "You will have to get up from her and go to the counter; that's where we serve colored people," she insisted. "But the counter is also full, miss," was his reply. "Then you will just have to wait," she stated. Dr. Creditt was well possessed, although his face turned almost crimson. "Do you mean to say that I cannot be served in this place when I am on state business, and there are vacancies at this table? I'll see about it." Her reply was, "You can't eat at this table."

Dr. Creditt then went to the telephone and called up Governor Brumbaugh's office to report the matter to the governor or his secretary, but both were out. He then returned to the table, and the girl refused to wait on him and his guest. Meanwhile the whole restaurant had been attracted and persons had stopped eating, others who had completed their meals, lingered to see what the outcome would be. Dr. Wright suggested that Mr. W. Justin Carter might be called to help out, but a 'phone call to his office and his home did not get him. Then it was that Dr. Creditt called Judge McCarroll's home. "Is Judge McCarroll at home? May I speak to him," he asked, and silence reigned in the little restaurant as though there had been death. You could have heard a pin fall; all knives and forks were laid down; guests turned around to stare at the Negro who was calling Harrisburg's distinguished judge to help him get a meal. One or two pulled off their glasses, blew their breath on them, wiped them to get a clear view at this colored man. Finally the silence was broken by Dr. Creditt, who said, "Hello, Judge. This is Dr. Creditt of Downingtown. I am in this city for a few hours with my friend Dr. Wright of Philadelphia. We came here upon invitation and in the interest of the commonwealth. We dropped in at a little restaurant opposite the Pennsylvania Station to eat and they have refused to serve us. Will you please appeal to the proprietor and tell him he must serve us?" The proprietor, it turned out had not been in America long enough to understand English over the telephone. So he sent his cashier. What the judge said to her is not reported. But she said, "We did not refuse to serve them; we only asked them to go to the counter." Then she held the telephone for quite a while, and all we could tell what went on was the pale look which gradually crept over her face. "Yes sir," she finally said, and handed the phone over to Dr. Creditt. After a few seconds the Doctor said, "Thank you, judge; pardon me for troubling you." He went back to his original seat at the table, and the proprietor himself waited upon him and Dr. Wright while fifty guests, waiters and other help looked on in amazement. Dr. Creditt finally remarked to Dr. Wright, "Is it not a shame that such a thing must occur in Pennsylvania? And to add to it, this man can scarcely speak English, and my boy is now a soldier, enlisted to fight for Italy, his country, and yet I cannot get a meal in his restaurant without trouble."

While Dr. Creditt won his case because of his great influence with men high in authority, it must be remembered that very few colored men have that influence. All of which means that a real Equal Rights Bill should be put on the statute books of Pennsylvania.

WANAMAKER STORE SENDS MRS. JOHNSON APOLOGY

The New York News

The following letter was received by Mrs. J. Rosamond Johnson and explains itself. Some weeks ago Mrs. Johnson and Mrs. Blache Deas Harris were treated in a very discoureous manner while trying to get some lunch in the Wannamaker store and becoming justly aggrieved took steps and the letter is the result:

12-5-18

John Wanamaker
New York.
Private Office of the
General Manager.

November 26, 1918.

Mrs. J. Rosamond Johnson,
Care Music School Settlement,
6 West 131st street,
New York City.

Dear Madam:

We deeply regret your unpleasant experience on the occasion of your recent visit to our lunchroom due to the failure of one of our employees to extend courteous attention, thereby violating one of the fundamental principles of this business, and wish to assure you that immediate steps were taken to prevent a repetition.

This is a public institution and we insist that all receive prompt and courteous treatment irrespective of color or race, and positively forbid offensive discrimination. We are sorry you had cause for complain.

Yours truly,
(Signed) PRESTON P. LYNN.

NEGRO CANNOT BE BARRED FROM A PUBLIC DANCE

SYRACUSE N Y HERALD
FEBRUARY 14, 1918

Court of Appeals Decides Against Auburn and Syracuse Railroad.

C. M. Johnson, Refused Admission to Owasco Lake Hall, Wins Suit.

The Court of Appeals has decided that a negro may not be barred from a public dance hall, bath house or restaurant maintained by a railroad corporation, any more than he could be barred from being a passenger on one of its trains or cars. The decision, with an opinion by Judge Chase, was handed down on Tuesday in the case of Carroll H. Johnson against the Auburn & Syracuse Electric railroad. Johnson was refused permission to dance at Owasco Lake park on account of his color and brought an action for damages, under the civil rights law which prohibits discrimination against any person on account of race or color at any theater, music hall or dance hall or other place of public accommodation.

Given Judgment of $150.

He obtained a judgment for $150, which was reversed by the Appellate division, Fourth department, on the ground that a dance hall in an amusement park was not a public place within the meaning of the law, as Johnson did not seek admission to witness an exhibition of dancing, but to participate in the dancing himself. The decision is now in turn reversed by the highest court.

Judge Chase, in writing the opinion of the court, distinguishes the Gibbs case recently decided in which the court held that a saloonkeeper could discriminate against a negro, because a saloon is not a place of public accommodation within the meaning of the statute.

Dance Hall a Public Place.

"We sustain the ruling in that case," says Judge Chase, "but are of the opinion that the dancing floor, under the particular circumstances disclosed, is a place of public accommodation, resort or amusement. The defendant, in its business as a public service corporation comes directly within the express language of the statute, so far as it maintains a public conveyance on land or water. The park in question was concededly maintained as a public place. It was not maintained as an independent business but as an auxiliary to its passenger business and in connection therewith.

"The park and the amusement offered therein are maintained for the health, comfort, benefit, pleasure, happiness and accommodation of the defendant's passengers. The purpose of their effect in their behalf is to increase its transportation business. It is in fact and as a matter of law an incident and auxiliary thereto. By the express language of the statute, the bath houses and restaurants are subject to this provision, and the other accommodations and amusements of the park, including the dancing floor, maintained as they are by the defendant as an electric railroad and public service corporation, cannot be separated therefrom and held to be an independent and private enterprise."

MISS HARRIS BRINGS DISCRIMINATION SUIT

New York Age
8-29-18

New York, Aug. 27.—Bertha S. Harris of 526 W. 13th St., has begun a suit against the International Exposition, held at 177th St. and West Farms for alleged discrimination. She is suing the owners and managers of the Bronx Exposition for $500. She states in her bill of particulars that on July 28 she applied for admission to the grounds, tendering the price and alleges that those in charge of the ticket office refused to sell her a ticket for no other reason than that she was colored.

NEGROES LEAVE THEATRE

Tribune

At the Colonial Theatre, a colored couple were ordered out of the theatre because they would not move from their seats beside white people which was crowded.

Independent

This provoked the other colored patrons so much that womanhood and manhood in them caused a quick rush to the ticket office, where they demanded their money, yelling "if this is what you call democracy, excuse us."

8-27-18

A lawyer investigated the offense of the man and his wife and when it was about to enter into court, they were given $500 for "hush money."

Later Mayor Bacharack gave the management the understanding that in this crisis Atlantic City was too patriotic to tolerate segregation.

'Mixed Party' Can't Compel Service in Negro Restaurant

N Y C TRIBUNE
JULY 20, 191-

A. Cohn's Suit Charging Color Discrimination Dismissed by Court

The Appellate Division, in a recent opinion, has refused to award damages to a white man who was refused service in a negro restaurant in Harlem. Arthur Cohn, a Hebrew, entered the restaurant kept by Isaac Goldgraben in company with Henry Williams, a negro. The head waiter refused to serve Cohn and Williams on the ground that it was against the rules of the place to serve "a mixed party." Cohn brought suit for damages in the 2d District Municipal Court, but a jury dismissed the complaint.

The majority opinion of the Appellate Division, upholding the judgment of the lower court, was written by Justice Whitaker, who held that there was no refusal to serve Cohn because of "color or race." The opinion set forth the following unusual discrimination:

"The plaintiff was white and his companion was colored. They were both refused service, so it could not have been on account of color. . . . The rule that 'mixed parties' should not be served applied to white as well as colored. There was no discrimination as to one color in favor of another.

"The record plainly indicates that both parties would have been served at separate tables and that plaintiff knew this and refused service at a separate table. How can it be said, then, that he was refused service on account of his color?"

Cohn's suit was brought under the civil rights law amended in 1913. In a dissenting opinion Justice Bijur wrote:

"It seems to me to be clear that the plaintiff was, on the occasion in question, denied the privileges of the defendant's restaurant because he was white. The defendant virtually said to

the plaintiff, 'If you were colored and came here with Williams you would be served, but, being white, we will not serve you.' The law naturally does not undertake to define or even to indicate which, if any, race or color may be regarded as superior. Its sole and manifest purpose is to prevent discrimination on that account."

SACRAMENTO CAL UNION
JULY 26, 1918

RESTAURANTS MUST SERVE COLORED FOLK

Because W. L. Bigelow, restaurant keeper at 3008 Thirty-fifth street, refused to serve Rev. T. Allen Harvey and Rev. Holmes, both colored, Bigelow was sentenced by Justice Frank J. O'Brien to pay Harvey $50 damages.

It was alleged that Bigelow's demeanor toward Rev. Harvey and Rev. Holmes was offensive, and that he ordered them out of the place. Bigelow said he could not serve them because his stock of provisions was low, and that he was acting under instructions of his son, who is now in the army.

Kentucky Court of Appeals Decides In Favor of Race

Louisville 5-20-18

Says Colored School Shall Share in Corporation Tax Revenues.

MAYFIELD SCHOOLS WIN VICTORY.

Frankfort, Ky., May 17.—Insofar as it provides that all the revenues arising from taxes on corporations shall go to the support of white graded schools to the exclusion of the colored, Section 3588a. Kentucky Statutes, was held unconstitutional and void by the Court of Appeals today in an opinion by Judge Sampson, the whole court sitting.

This was decided in the case of the trustees of the Mayfield colored graded school district against the trustees of the white graded district for its proportionate share of the corporation taxes. The amount involved is $2,197.43, and the Graves Circuit Court decided in favor of the white trustees under the statute. Mayfield is a fourth-class city.

The court said: "The white race under the rule sequestering all revenues from the property of white people to the support of white schools—a very questionable right—has decidedly the best of the situation," as it is cutting the colored schools off from any share of the corporation taxes.

Such a rule is an "open invasion of the "Bill of Rights" and violates the constitutional direction for the support of education. The court went on to say that ignorance is a menace to the republican form of government, and the extension of free opportunities for education to both races is essential as a safeguard. Corporations are neither white nor black, and taxes from them must be apportioned between white and colored schools on a per capita basis of the number of pupils.

CLAIMS SEGREGATION AT HOG ISLAND

The Afro-American

Coloured men employed by the American International Shipbuilding Co. at Hog Island, Pa., are said to be much disturbed over their segregation in the mess halls. Signs indicating a certain side for coloured and another for white have been hung and armed guards are stationed in the mess halls to separae the men as they come from the counters with their trays of food.

So far as can be learned this measure is entirely unnecessary, no trouble at all having been had on account of the men eating together in the mess halls.

The "Jim Crow" signs have been removed from two of the tennis courts in the city park, Denver. Colored people now have the privilege of using any court they see fit, instead of the two labeled, "For Colored People Only."

N Y C POST
APRIL 29, 1918

Progress in New York.

The State of New York has set an example. Last week Governor Whitman signed what is known as the Johnson bill, extending the legal rights of negroes. Under the provisions of this enactment persons of African descent in the Empire State are reinforced by State law in their right to patronize any place of public accommodation, entertainment, or education, and may be lawfully excluded only from places of a private nature, such as clubs and institutions run for a particular restricted purpose. This legislation for the colored race now becomes the broadest interpretation of civil rights on the statutes of any State. The bill specifically cites a long list of places of accommodation, entertainment, or education, which would fall in such classes, for instance, hospitals, hotels, restaurants, theatres, schools, colleges. The placing of this enactment upon the statute books of New York attests an absence of prejudice which does credit to New York's sense of justice.—[Evening Wisconsin April 23.

NEW ORLEANS LA STATES
JUNE 11, 1918

SHELBY JITNEYS REFUSE TO HAUL NEGRO SOLDIERS

CAMP SHELBY, Miss., June 11. (Special).—"Jitneurs" operating between Hattiesburg and Camp Shelby are in a serious quandary. Their dilemma has been caused by a ruling of the military police of Camp Shelby whereby they would be forced to carry negro soldiers from the camp to Hattiesburg.

When several of the jitney men were asked to take negroes to the city from the camp Sunday afternoon, they refused. Eight licenses were accordingly revoked. The operators of the cars met and decided not to take negro soldiers in the same cars with whites, holding that this would be a violation of the state "Jim Crow" law.

The matter has been taken under advisement by Brigadier General W. V. Judson, commandant of Camp Shelby.

Bishop Theodore D. Bratton of the Episcopal diocese of Mississippi will confirm a large class of communicants at the Camp Shelby Episcopal hut next Sunday.

Soldiers of Camp Shelby and civilians feel the effect of the increased railroad rates. The fare which formerly was ten cents each way, jumped to thirty-four cents. The increase caused a marked decrease in the number of soldiers visitors in Hattiesburg.

Another officers' "squaw camp" has been erected near the camp. The new village is located just south of the remount station, toward McLaurin. Among the settlers of the new "town" are Major Cullum, Captain Constable and Lieutenant Ross.

PORTLAND ORE OREGONIAN
AUGUST 4, 1918

SIGN ROILS NEGRO TROOPS

Restaurant Notice Barring Blacks From Place Is Destroyed.

A sign bearing the words, "We employ only white help and cater to white trade," in the window of the Newport Restaurant, 147½ North Sixth street, near the Union Depot, caused a near-riot and considerable trouble yesterday when it was discovered by a large group of the negro soldiers who passed through Portland yesterday.

The negroes, joined by others, threatened to break the large plate glass window, but they finally contented themselves with tearing the sign to bits.

MUST ADMIT NEGROES TO DANCE PAVILIONS

New York Age 2-16-18

(Special to The New York Age.)

Albany, N. Y.—Admittance to a public dancing pavilion is open to Negroes on equal terms with white persons, the Court of Appeals decided Tuesday.

The decision was rendered in affirming a judgment of $150 obtained by Carroll H. Johnson, a Negro, of Auburn, in a suit to recover for discrimination brought against the Auburn and Syracuse Electric Railroad Company. Recently the Court of Appeals held that saloons are not places of public entertainment. Tuesday's decision held public dancing pavilions as coming within both the letter and spirit of the statute prohibiting discrimination in places of public accommodation.

Transfer of 42 Negro Pupils Stirs Evanston Ward

"Overcrowding" in North Shore Causes Shift to Foster School; Inquiry to Follow.

The transfer of forty-two negro pupils from North Evanston schools to the Foster School yesterday evoked an indignant protest from residents of the Fifth Ward, in which the latter school is located.

Mrs. H. W. Whitehead, a school board trustee, declared North Shore institutions were overcrowded; hence the hegira.

But Thomas Elliott, president of the Fifth Ward Improvement Association, called a special meeting of that organization for to-day. Plans will be made to investigate the alleged overcrowding and to seek other possible causes for the negro children being "wished off," as he termed it, on that community.

Elliott charged that North Evanstonians were becoming "too aristocratic."

"If they are not trying to get rid of the negro pupils," he said, "it certainly is a curious coincidence that the entire overflow up there was 100 per cent black."

He declared he would carry the protest into court if the investigation warranted such action.

SHALL THE NEGRO GET A HEARING?

The Christian Register 2-14-18

At this time of storm and stress, when the common people are emerging, shall the Negro get a chance to present his cause? Here is the way a Philadelphia publisher answers that question:

"Philadelphia, Jan. 31, 1918.

"Dear Sir:—Replying to your favor of the 30th, we are not at present in the market for a book on the Negro, regardless of the care with which the manuscript may be prepared."

"Very truly yours,

"J. B. Lippincott Co."

This was in answer to a young Negro's request for the consideration of his manuscript. Read it carefully. Note the impatience of the letter; the Negro is not to be considered. It does not matter how excellent the manuscript is, they do not want to see it. Publishers are presumed to look for manuscripts of excellence on all subjects; but not Lippincotts when it comes to the Negro.

And Lippincott is not alone. The same is true with other publishers.

Why? First most white people do not want to read about Negroes. It bothers their conscience; it makes them feel uncomfortable. They want to dismiss the Negro from their thoughts. Hence the average publisher, who is not in the business for his health, or for converting people to ideas of justice—who is after the Almighty Dollar—wants no Negro matter—he feels it is a financial loss.

So last year there were practically no books coming forth to voice the aspirations of the Negroes. Just think of it—TWELVE MILLION NEGROES DID NOT PRODUCE TWELVE BOOKS OF MERIT DURING ALL OF LAST YEAR.

If our people are to get learning, we are to give them that hearing; we must purchase books of our authors to prove that a book is financially profitable. We must encourage Negro authors. If we do not we shall have no thinkers.

Many of the best books by Negroes are out of print. Why? Because Negroes will not buy them.

Every time you buy a Negro book you not only enlighten yourself, but you help an author, and you prove to the publisher that to give the Negro a hearing is not a bad business proposition.

MILWAUKEE WIS JOURNAL
JUNE 24, 1918

WILL ADMIT NEGROES TO WALES SANATORIUM.

Supt. R. L. Williams, Wales Sanatorium, Statesan, Wis., announces that henceforth negroes will be admitted to the institution on the same basis as whites. The announcement is the result of a ruling of the state board of control, acting under suggestion from Gov. Philipp.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored people recently wrote the governor, complaining that the institution was discriminating against colored people. The ruling for admission was the result.

Discrimination – 1918

WHY WE OPPOSE SEGREGATION.

The New York News.

We absolutely and eternally oppose the segregation of the races in this Republic in all of its forms. It is bad for the black man, it is bad for the white man it is bad for the country. We absolutely and eternally condemn black men who favor Jim Crowism in any of its form just as we oppose white men who favor Jim Crowism. We say this for the benefit of the large number of Caucasian friends and readers of The News. More especially do we call this to the attention of those broad-minded public and business officials who have dealings with colored people, who have hate in their souls against no man by reason of his creed or color, and who love their country. To all such who honestly believe that enforced segregation of the races is best for both, that even colored people prefer to be left by themselves and work by themselves we say it is bad for both and dangerous to the future of our common country. To all such we say that during these crucial war times we appeal to begin breaking down the menacing system of separating the races. Segregation in one thing begets segregation in all other things. It has been the cause of the disgraceful race riots since slavery. Through the Baltimore order it is the cause for the rising black unrest at this inopportune time. It will lead to graver disaster for both races if continued. We shall deal today with but one phase of the situation, the primary effect of segregation upon the black American.

No more frank and fearless discussion of the black man's crime has ever been given the American public than that sent out by the Chicago Juvenile Association. The lack of opportunity in the country's industry to earnest and ambitious colored youth, it declares is the first and leading cause why they commit crime. The colored boy is brought up in the same money-getting and money-spending community. He attends the same schools, he is inspired by the same examples of history, and he is prepared by the same training as white boys for the work of the world. He suddenly confronts life. He finds that he must do the menial and manual work for which his training has largely unfitted him or he must resort to his wits to make a living. As a consequence we find in every city of the country a large number of young colored men and women who are thoroughly discouraged with legitimate life, who are pessimistic as to their chances, no matter how great their ability, who naturally in the Slough of Despond, turn to the gaming table and to the other wiles of evil to get on and to get rich quick. The second cause, the Juvenile Association finds, for the crime of colored youth, is their environment. Not only in Chicago, but throughout the country, the segregated colored neighborhoods and "black bottoms" are adjacent to or in the midst of the red light district.

The blunted moral conscience of many colored youths is traceable directly to the curses of segregation. These are the two great and controlling causes for the crimes of colored youths—nor can the American people sit idly by and hug themselves with self-complacency and point with scorn in a "holier than thou" spirit to the statistics of offenses of colored people. When "Little Africa" in any city commits crime, that city commits crime, that city's white citizens are debauched, are robbed, are inveigled, are degraded by the contact. That city's white citizens too must pay more taxes for jails and for jailers. There is but one remedy that we should like to drive home to the hearts of every patriotic white citizen in this country Segregation in all of its forms, and especially in the opportunity to make a living, must be scotched as the snake in American life. It is the curse of all curses in our common body politic which must be fought as more dangerous than any foreign foe. The black man needs only equal opportunity to be a worthy citizen. The crime of the race is in most measure the crime of the color line, the crime of this country's civilization.

H. FRIEND RESCINDS ORDER OF SEGREGATION

The Chicago Defender

The big retail ladies' cloak and suit firm of H. Friend & Co., located at 32 and 34 State street, has rescinded an order segregating our women clerks in the use of wash rooms which caused the fourteen Colored employes to voluntarily throw up their jobs when the manager notified them of the new rule. Miss Tillie McPhelter, 3327 Elmwood avenue; Miss Leonora Mitchell, 3251 South Park avenue, and Miss Irma Tilford, 39th and State streets, led the others in the revolt. The order of segregation was made by Ben Fink, manager of the big store, on the insistence of some of the white women clerks during the absence from the city of Mr. H. Friend.

Anderson at the Front

The matter was reported to Alderman Louis B. Anderson on account of the fact that the alderman had taken such a live and vigorous interest in cases where segregation was attempted. When the alderman called on the manager and asked for an explanation he was told that the white employes would not work if they had to use the same washroom with the Colored girls. He asked for the proprietor, but was told that he was in New York and would not return until the latter part of the week.

On Monday Alderman Anderson called again and found Mr. H. Friend had returned. He was granted an interview. He explained what had happened and the cause of it. Mr. Friend immediately sent for the manager, who admitted that he gave the order.

Friend Objects

"This would have never happened had I been here," indignantly declared Mr. Friend. "I have been in New York for two weeks in session with a committee of the leading Jews in America, working out plans to fight discrimination against my people, and certainly will not permit it against any other race in my establishment. I would rather close the business than to have it said of me that I am preaching for discrimination and giving large sums of money to prevent it on my race and here in my own business practicing it against another race. He immediately directed his manager, Mr. Fink, to tell those of his employes who were responsible for the un-American rule that if they felt they could not continue in the service on planes of equity with the rest of his employes they were at liberty to go. "I regret that this thing happened during my absence," he told Alderman Anderson, "and you may say to those of your Race who left their employment that their jobs are open and they may come back without any fear that any such humiliation will ever occur again as long as I own this business."

When seen by the Defender representative Alderman Anderson said he took up the case at the request of a committee representing the striking employes. He said he was glad that the unpleasant incident had been diplomatically adjusted and he hoped those who had quit and were still unemployed would return, as he believed Mr. Friend was sincere in his conviction of equal and exact justice to all.

BROADER RIGHTS ARE DEFINED FOR NEGROES

N Y C POST
APRIL 17. 1918

Governor's Signing of the Johnson Bill Gives New Statutory Interpretation in This State.

[Special Correspondence of The Evening Post.]

ALBANY, April 16.—Governor Whitman has signed the Johnson bill extending the civil rights of negroes. This bill was introduced in the lower house by Assemblyman Edward A. Johnson, and in the Senate by Senator Albert Ottinger, both of New York. It was based upon the Levy bill of last year, and made its provisions more liberal.

Negroes are now reinforced by a State law in their right to patronize any place of public accommodation, entertainment, or education, and may be lawfully excluded only from places of a private nature, such as clubs and institutions run for a particular restricted purpose.

This legislation for the colored race now becomes the broadest interpretation of civil rights on the statutes of any State. The bill specifically cites a long list of places of accommodation, entertainment, or education, which would fall in such classes; for instance, hospitals, hotels, restaurants, theatres, schools, colleges, and many more. The inclusion of specifically named places was the amendment to the bill which was inserted during its consideration in the Senate.

COLORED WOMEN BARRED

The Daily Eagle 12-1-18

Editor Brooklyn Daily Eagle:

Within the week two refined colored women were told by the floor manager of a large store that they could not be served in the lunch room of the store unless accompanied by a white person, i.e., unless in the capacity of domestic servants. White and colored men have died togethre to make the world safe for democracy. Surely we who are benefitting by their sacrifices can tolerate, if not respect, one another, even though our complexions differ a bit. At any rate the law protects colored people who are denied accommodations on account of their color in practically all places open to the public where anything is sold in the way of food, drink entertainment or services, as well as in educational institutions.

JOHN R. SHILLADY,
Secretary National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
70 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C., Nov. 20, '18

2 NEGRO GENERALS, 4 NEGRO [illegible]

The Chicago Defender

Paris, France, Dec. 2.—France's treatment of her colored soldiers is much fairer and just and undiscriminatory than the United States' treatment of her such legions that there is no comparison. In the French army today there are two colored generals, four colonels, and one hundred and fifty captains, and lieutenants too numerous to mention. This is a much better showing than is made by the United States, which country has not even an officer as high as a colonel in the regular army, although the United States' population numbers more than ten millions of black folks. There is absolutely no color line over here in dear old France. Here merit alone limits a man's possibilities and opportunities.

TO PETITION THE LEGISLATURE TO DEFINE SALOON AS PUBLIC PLACE BY AMENDING CIVIL RIGHTS ACT

The New York Age. Jan. 2, 1918.

Colored and white citizens are uniting in an organized movement to have the New York Legislature so amend the Levy Law as to make a saloon-keeper liable for damages when found guilty of discrimination on account of color. This step has been found necessary owing to the recent decision of the Court of Appeals, which handed down an opinion holding that a saloon was not a place of public accommodation.

Among the influential agencies to work actively in securing the passage of the proposed amendment is the Committee of Fourteen of which Frederick H. Whitin is general secretary and Walter G. Hooke is executive secretary.

In commenting on the opinion to The Age, Mr. Whitin said:

> The opinion decides that a liquor saloon is not a place of public accommodation within the meaning of Section 40 of the Civil Rights Law. This is of practical interest to the committee, because if a colored man has no right of recovery, neither has a white man a right where refused a drink by a colored man.

Assemblyman E. A. Johnson, it is thought, will be accorded the courtesy of introducing the measure to amend the Levy Law in the lower house.

Little or no opposition is expected from the liquor interests when the amendment comes up before the legislators for favorable consideration. It is pointed out by advocates of the proposed amendment that with the prohibition wave growing and the question of whether New York should go wet or dry to be submitted to the voters in the future, it is not expected that the saloonmen will do anything that would tend to alienate thousands of colored voters who might fight prohibition because of the discriminatory attitude of the liquor men.

Many who have joined the movement to have a saloon legally declared a place of public accommodation wish it known that the matter of being able to purchase a drink in a saloon is of minor consideration. It is the principle involved, they say, a principle involving the rights of a citizen.

As was feared by some at the time the Court of Appeals first rendered the adverse opinion, there has been a growing tendency to be less liberal in the treatment of colored patrons in some theatres and other public places since the court declared that a colored man has no right of recovery against a saloon-keeper who refuses to serve him.

Two days after word came from Albany relative to the Court of Appeals opinion the management of the Bedford Theatre, Brooklyn, adopted the policy of excluding colored people from the first floor, although prior to the court's decision colored patrons were permitted to sit in any part of the house.

The suit of Benjamin D. Gibbs against the Arras Brothers, Inc., was the first to be brought under the Levy Law. The case was aired in the Municipal Court, Appellate Term, Appellate Division, and the Court of Appeals. Twelve judges decided in favor of Gibbs, namely: one Municipal Court judge, three Appellate Term judges, five Appellate Division judges and three Court of Appeals judges. Four judges of the highest court of the State held that a saloon was not a place of public accommodation.

The opinion was rendered in the Court of Appeals by Mr. Justice Collin, Chief Justice Hiscock and Associate Justices Crane and Andrews concurring.

Associate Justices Chase, Hogan and Cardoza dissented, their contention being that a saloon was a place of public accommodation and that Gibbs was entitled to recover damages.

Opinion of the Court.

Mr. Justice Collin in his opinion says in part:

"Section 40, in so far as relevant to this action, reads: 'All persons within the jurisdiction of this state shall be entitled to the full and equal accommodations, advantages and privileges of any place of public accommodation, resort or amusement, subject only to the conditions and limitations established by law and applicable alike to all persons. No person, being the owner, lessee, proprietor, manager, superintendent, agent or employee of any such place, shall directly or indirectly refuse, withhold or deny to any person any of the accommodations, from advantages or privileges thereof * * * on account of race, creed or color. * * * A place of public accommodation, resort or amusement within the meaning of this article, shall be deemed to include any inn, tavern or hotel, whether conducted for the accommodation of those seeking health, recreation or rest, any restaurant, eating house, public conveyance on land or water, bathhouse, barbershop, theatre and music hall * * * *" The next following section prescribes the penalty for a violation recoverable by the person aggrieved or an assignee of his cause of action, and, further, that each violation shall constitute a misdemeanor punishable by a fine or imprisonment or both fine and imprisonment. (Civil Rights Law, Cons., Laws, ch. 6, Sections 40, 41; and L. 1913, ch. 365.)

"'The parties recognize and express the fact that the legislature did not specifically declare a liquor saloon included within either of the designations a place of public accommodation, resort or amusement. The question, therefore, as presented by the facts, the briefs and arguments of the counsel for the parties, and correctly, is, is a liquor saloon a place of public accommodation, within the intendment of the statute.

"'The intention of the legislature must dictate our determination. We must effectuate the legislative purpose and design as, through legitimate rules of interpretation, we find them expressed by the language and spirit of the statute. By virtue of those rules, the statute must be strictly construed for the reasons that it imposes restrictions upon the control or management of private property by the owner and is both penal and criminal. Its effect is not to be extended through implication or analogy. Equally true it is, however, that the clear intention of the legislature is not to be defeated through interpretation; but beyond that clear intention the penalty will not be enforced.

"'The classification denote the character and purpose which the places deemed, within the legislative intention and enactment, of public accommodation, resort or amusement must possess. Those places include each of these utilities, facilities and agencies created and operated for the common advantage, aid and benefit of the people, the denial of which to any person would be a discriminatory obstruction or deprivation in achieving prosperity, health, development of happiness. The existing legislative classification is not based upon the existence of a license or franchise from the state to the proprietor of the place or to the place itself; nor is it based upon the accessibility of the place for the public. The places of business of lawyers, physicians, dentists, embalmers and of many other occupations, are operated under licenses and are accessible for the public. Stores, shops, the studios or galleries of artists or photographers, and very many other places are accessible for the public. It has never been and could not be claimed that civil rights in behalf of the citizen attach to those places under the existing or any prior civil rights act. Having in view the common advantage and benefit, the distinction between a restaurant or barber shop and the ordinary shop or store, is not broad and conspicuous, but is real and indestructible. On the other hand, many of the places specifically named in the statute are neither licensed nor operated under a license.

"'A liquor saloon is a shop or room wherein is kept a varied assortment of liquors which are sold by the glass, drink or at retail. Having in view a place of public accommodation, a liquor saloon corresponds closely with that of a tobacco and cigar shop or of a candy shop, and corresponds generally with that of the ordinary store or shop. It is not a place of public accommodation within the letter or spirit of the statute. All successful occupations and every kind of business satisfies wants and needs of citizens, but the legislature clearly had in mind in enacting this statute that it should apply only to those it selected and named and to such others, if any, devoted to the general advantage, comfort or benefit, and essential or directly auxiliary to the property, health, development or happiness of the citizen.'"

Benjamin D. Gibbs was represented by Counselor Samuel Schwartzberg, who is seeking to bring the matter up for consideration by the Court of Appeals with a view to winning over at least one of the four judges who agreed on the adverse decision.

NEGROES MAY DANCE IN AMUSEMENT PARKS

ALBANY N Y ARGUS
FEBRUARY 13, 1918

The Court of Appeals yesterday in the case of Johnson agt. Auburn & Syracuse Electric Railroad company, decided that a dancing pavilion in an amusement park to which the public is invited, must be kept open for negroes upon the same terms as govern admission of whites. Lately the court held in Gibbs agt. Arras Brothers that the keeper of a saloon could discriminate against a colored brother to the extent of charging him $1 per glass for beer. The distinction is that a saloon is the same as any other store and not a place of public accommodation, resort and amusement within the spirit and letter of the statute. This park was, and was so advertised, and the public at large invited to it.

Judge Chase in his opinion distinguishes the Gibbs case recently decided in which the court held that a saloonkeeper could discriminate against a negro because a saloon corresponds closely with an ordinary store or shop and is not a place of public accommodation, within the letter or spirit of the statute.

"We sustain the ruling in that case," says Judge Chase, "but are of the opinion that the dancing floor under the particular circumstances disclosed in this case was a place of public accommodation, resort or amusement. The defendant in its business as a public service corporation comes directly within the express language of the statute so far as it maintains a public conveyance on land or water. The park in question was concededly maintained as a public place. It was not maintained as an independent business, but as an auxiliary to its passenger business and in connection therewith. It and the amusements afforded therein are maintained for the health, comfort, benefit, pleasure, happiness and accommodation of the defendants-passengers. The purpose of its effect in their behalf is to increase its transportation business. It is in fact and as a matter of law, an incident and auxiliary thereto. By the express language of the statute the bath houses and restaurants are subject to this provision and the other accommodations and amusements of the park including the dancing floor maintained as they are by the defendant as an electric railroad and public service corporation, cannot be separated therefrom and held to be an independent and private enterprise."

GETS JUDGMENT UNDER NEW CIVIL RIGHTS ACT

New York Age
6-1-18

Thomas B. Sears, 16 West 99th street, enjoys the distinction of being the first to recover damages under the amended Civil Rights Law, this week receiving $100 John J. Quigley, 38th street and Eighth avenue, for having been discriminated against on account of color.

On May 4, Sears, in company with two friends, went into Quigley's saloon and ordered drinks. He was informed that colored people were not served.

Through his attorney, John William Smith, Sears brought suit against Quigley for violating the amended Civil Rights Law. This week the saloonkeeper decided to settle the case out of court.

Thomas B. Sears is an ex-member of the 10th Cavalry. He has a son in the 24th Infantry and a brother in the navy.

Discrimination – 1918.

THE COURT OF APPEALS PERNICIOUS RULING

Reversing the unanimous decision of the Appellate Division Term and the Municipal Court, the Court of Appeals holds by a bare majority of one, that saloons may not be designated as places of public accommodation and therefore not included within the sphere of the Civil Rights Law. Amsterdam News

Thus a coloured man cannot demand service in a saloon unless the proprietor condescend to serve him. This decision of the Court of Appeals would create a situation of little moral or financial loss to the coloured man, but of great menace to his political and manhood rights in this State, for once allow the dikes to be opened and the whole sea of prejudice will pour in.

The Court of Appeals small majority interpretation of the saloon's status in the place of the American social order is distinctly fantastic and unjust. It is moreover untimely at this day when the United States Government is asking and getting so much of coloured Americans. Are we to bear the burdens and obligations of citizenship and be forever denied its privileges and opportunities? Must we battle ever anew to enjoy the simplest rights under the Constitution of the United States and the laws of the State of New York?

...groes Sue Chinaman For Drawing Color Line

WORCESTER MASS GAZETTE
MARCH 7, 1918

Ask Damages of $500 in Superior Court on ground that Main Street Restaurant Keeper Refused To Serve Them Food In Main Dining Room Where White Folks Were Eating

Suits to recover damages for alleged discrimination by Chin Sam, sued as proprietor of a Chinese restaurant at 408 Main street, against the plaintiffs on account of their color were tried before Judge Sisk and a jury in Superior Civil Court today. Dr. Lloyd F. Marshall, a dentist, his wife, Wilhelmina H. Marshall and Frank L. Perkins and his wife, Maybell Perkins, are the plaintiffs, and each sues for $500 damages. Atty. Frank B. Hall is counsel for the plaintiffs, and Attys Meagher & Zaeder for the defendant.

The declarations of the plaintiffs set forth that all the plaintiffs are negroes and that on March 24 of last year they entered the restaurant at 408 Main street, of which they allege Chin Sam is proprietor, conducting the business under the name of the Hong Fong Low Co.

The plaintiffs claim they were discriminated against by refusal of the proprietor or his agents to serve them with food because of their color. The suits are brought to recover under a statute which prohibits the drawing of the color line in Massachusetts in the matter of serving the public in restaurants and similar places.

The defendant, through his counsel, has made general denial of the allegation there was color discrimination against the plaintiffs.

The plaintiffs and other witnesses testified an effort was made to place the four plaintiffs in a small room apart from the main dining room and booths, but the plaintiffs refused to go into the room and seated themselves at a table in the main dining room.

There was testimony that while the plaintiffs sat at the table in the main dining room, colored persons came in and went into the small room in which effort had been made to induce the plaintiffs to be served. The colored persons entering the smaller room, acocrding to testimony, were served and white persons entered the main dining room, colored persons were served while the plaintiffs were sitting at the table in the main dining room and no waiter came to serve them.

The plaintiffs testified they were told all the tables in the main dining room, according to testimony, were told the court and jury that when waiters started to approach them at a table, a man in charge of the restaurant apparently, said something in Chinese to these waiters and the waiters did not come to them.

N Y C SUN
FEBRUARY 13, 1918

DECISION FAVORS NEGROES.

Court of Appeals Rules Regarding Public Dancing Pavilions.

ALBANY, Feb. 12.—Admittance to a public dancing pavilion is open to negroes on equal terms with white persons, the Court of Appeals decided to-day.

The decision was rendered in affirming a judgment of $150 obtained by Carroll H. Johnson, a negro, of Auburn in a suit to recover for discrimination brought against the Auburn and Syracuse Electric Railroad Company. Recently the Court of Appeals held that saloons are not places of public entertainment. To-day's decision held public dancing pavilions as coming within both the letter and spirit of the statute prohibiting discrimination in places of public accommodation.

N Y C REVIEW
JUNE 1, 1918

Negro Women Get $100 Damages Against Theatre

A jury in Judge McCormick's court in Los Angeles last week awarded $50 damages each to Beatrice Benton and Edna Steward, colored women, who demanded damages aggregating $1,000 for alleged discrimination in being charged 25 cents admission instead of the regular price of 10 cents at the Crown theatre, Pasadena, January 1, 1917.

The proprietor of the theatre, C. A. Flagg, testified that no discrimination had been intended, but that 25 cents was charged because all of the 10-cent seats were occupied. A mixed jury tried the case.

BROOKLYN N Y EAGLE
JANUARY 16, 1918

THE NEGRO AT THE BAR.

Saloonkeepers who have puzzled over their obligation to the negro at the bar who asks for a drink, and have indulged in the camouflage of making a prohibitive price for him, have their minds relieved delightfully and unexpectedly by a decision of the Court of Appeals of this State, which materially weakens what is called the Civil Rights statute.

All places of public accommodation are forbidden to make race discriminations. But the court holds that the definition of the term is "each of those utilities, facilities and agencies created and operated for the common advantage, aid and benefit of the people." It declares that a saloon does not meet these conditions, and hence that it may refuse drinks to any man because of the color of his skin or of his necktie.

In other words the opportunity to buy liquor is not an "advantage, aid or benefit" to the people. The liquor dealers will swallow the hot implication without resentment. They are too well satisfied with the practical effect of the decision.

We may suppose without any unreasonable assumption that the case of the restaurant keeper is not covered by this ruling. That food is "advantage, aid and benefit" to the hungry man cannot well be denied, and the common victualer's obligation under the common law is assuredly not lessened by any attempt of the lawmaker to render it more easily enforcible.

N Y C GLOBE
AUGUST 31, 1918

VICIOUS RACE DISCRIMINATION.

District Attorney Martin of the Bronx has given evidence on more than one occasion that he is an efficient public servant. Just now the opportunity is offered him to show again that he is a true champion of the people's rights by stopping the illegal race discrimination practised by the interests behind the so-called New York International Exposition, at East 177th street.

Complaint was made by a Globe reader the other day that just because he was a Negro he had been denied admittance. When he laid down his money at the ticket office he was asked if he belonged to the "club." Upon giving a negative reply he was told he could not enter. Investigation by a reporter of The Globe disclosed the facts. Two Negroes with him were held up at the gate because they didn't belong to the "club," although nothing was said to him about joining.

The law is explicit as to drawing the color line. At a time like this, when the Negroes are fighting side by side with their white brothers for a sacred cause, it is despicable to discriminate against them, especially at a resort such as this "international exposition." If the Negroes are good enough to fight to save the skins of the men behind this resort, they are good enough to be admitted to the place like any one else. The law says so, and surely these panderers to a vicious race prejudice do not presume to hold themselves above the law.

District Attorney Martin owes it to the people to look into this matter without delay. It is his duty to see that lawbreakers are punished.

GOVERNOR WHITMAN SIGNS CIVIL RIGHTS BILL

The New York Age April 20, 1918.

(Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.)

Albany, N. Y.—Governor Whitman has signed he bill fathered by Assemblyman E. A. Johnson which was passed by the Legislature with a view to protecting the civil and public rights of Negroes.

The bill provides that any person who excludes a citizen of the State of New York, by reason of race, color or creed or previous condition of servitude from any public employment or from the equal enjoyment of any accommodation; facility or privilege furnished by innkeepers or common carriers, or by owners, managers or lessees of theatres or other places of amusement, or by teachers and officers of common schools and public institutions of learning, or by cemetery associations; or denies or aids or incites another to deny to any other person because of race, creed or color, public employment or from the enjoyment of accommodations of hotels, restaurants, theatres, etc., is guilty of a misdemeanor.

The measure provides that any person found guilty of a misdemeanor is liable to a fine of not less than $50 nor more than $500.

The act shall take effect September 1.

Discrimination – 1918

RESCIND ORDER TO EMPLOY NEGRO MAIL CLERKS AT GREENSBORO, N. C.

New York Evening 2-4-18

Special to THE NEW YORK EVENING POST.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Resuming his official duties here, Representative Charles M. Stedman, of the Greensboro District, persuaded the postoffice to revoke approval of an order placing colored mail clerks in the mail transfer office at Greensboro, N. C. Stedman telegraphed Garland Daniel, secretary of the Greensboro Chamber of Commerce, that the embarrassing order would be rescinded.

Stedman informed Second Assistant Postmaster General Praeger, who comes from Texas, that a mixture of the races in the Greensboro transfer office was not a desirable move but he was advised the chief railway mail clerk at Greensboro was about to take this step.

The second assistant told Stedman that the use of Negro mailhanders had been authorized but under the circumstances orders would be at once issued correcting the situation. Prior to his arrival here Stedman had telegraphed the department, asking that no final action be taken pending a conference.

Stedman said the order had already been made when he arrived here, but it was recalled after his protest was heard.

NEGRO RIGHTS BILL UP TO GOV. WHITMAN

Has Passed Both Houses of Legislature

AMENDMENTS TO LEVY MEASURE

N Y C POST
APRIL 2, 1918

Colored People Privileged to Attend Public Places—No Intent at "Legalized Intrusion."

[Special Dispatch to The Evening Post.]

ALBANY, April 27.—A bill embodying the broadest legislation extending civil rights to the negro race that has been enacted by any State in the Union has passed both houses of the Legislature. Assemblyman Edward A. Johnson, Republican, of New York, is the author of the bill, which was sponsored in the Senate by Albert Ottinger, also of New York. The bill passed the Senate last night, and the Assembly a week or so ago.

This measure gives to negroes the privilege of attending all public places of amusement or accommodation—theatres, restaurants, hotels, hospitals and so on. It does, however, exclude them from places which are operated as private institutions, or are in anyway restricted. Assemblyman Johnson, in commenting upon the bill to-day, said that one of its main functions was to so amend the Levy bill of last year as to meet with the opinion rendered by the Court of Appeals when it cited certain provisions of the Levy bill as unconstitutional.

The new legislation, which is designated as "amending the civil rights law, in relation to equal rights in places of public accommodation, amusement resorts, refreshments and education, and providing penalty thereof," clearly defines a place of public accommodation, resort or amusement referred to as of the following nature:

Inns, taverns, road houses, hotels, whether conducted for the entertainment of transient guests or for the accommodation of those seeking health, recreation or rest, restaurants, or eating houses, or any place where food is sold for consumption on the premises; buffets, saloons, barrooms, or any store, park or inclosure where spirituous or malt liquors are sold, ice cream parlors, confectioneries, soda fountains, drug stores, dispensaries, clinics, hospitals, both houses, barber shops, theatres, motion-picture houses, airdromes, roof gardens, music halls, race courses, skating rinks, amusement and recreation parks, fairs, bowling alleys, gymnasiums, shooting galleries, billiard and pool parlors public libraries, kindergartens, primary and secondary schools, high schools, academies, colleges and universities, extension courses, and all educational institutions under the supervision of the regents of the State of New York; garages, and all public conveyances operated on land, or water, as well as the stations and terminals thereof.

NO INTENT TO "LEGALIZE INTRUSION," SAYS JOHNSON.

Assemblyman Johnson called particular attention to the following sentence in the bill, which showed, he said, that there was no intent in this measure to legalize intrusion. "Nothing herein contained shall be construed to include any institution club, or place of accommodation which is in its nature distinctly private."

"We think we have a bill now which will help to allay prejudice on the part of both races in the city of New York," said Mr. Johnson, "by making the law so explicit that mistakes will not be made. The Levy bill of last year followed these general lines, but many things in it were decided against by the Court of Appeals. The present bill endeavors to amend the Civil Rights law in conformity with these decisions. I particularly wish to point out that it extends civil rights merely to places open to the general public for accommodation, amusement, or education and does not seek to include institutions of any restricted nature. It solves a difficulty which has caused considerable distress by giving the negro the right to apply for food and accommodation when they are required." E. M. K.

MANY COURT ENTRIES

SPRINGFIELD M REPUBLICAN
OCTOBER 8, 1918

EIGHT NEGROES SUE

NOT ALLOWED TO BATHE

Allege Discrimination Because of Color by Riverside Park Amusement Company

Alleging that they were discriminated against because of their color, and refused permission to bathe in the swimming pool in the defendant's park, Arthur Fish, Warner Lawson, James Ellis, R. A. Lawson, Frederick Robb, W. H. Griggs, W. W. Selder, and Marcus Plato, all of Hartford, Ct., yesterday filed suits for $500 each against the Riverside park amusement company. The plaintiffs set forth that they duly presented themselves at the entrance to the pool and tendered the stipulated admission fee, but the defendant's agents refused to allow them to enter the pool. Willmore B. Stone is the attorney for the plaintiffs.

Other suits entered in superior court yesterday were as follows:—

Actions of tort—August Wornick against E. A. Carter, $3000, injuries alleged to have been received by plaintiff, August 6, 1918, while he was operating a motorcycle on State street, where he was struck by automobile of defendant; Jacob Fisher and Isaac Kurnitsky against John M. Roos, $2000, plaintiffs alleging that defendant refused to fulfil his part of an agreement whereby he was to give as part of the consideration in their purchase of real estate at 406-408 North Main street a refrigerating plant; Jacob Climonoff against John M. Roos, $560 (contract), alleged to be due as commission for bringing about sale of the same property; Trenor P. Judd of Elgin, Ill., against Boston and Albany railroad, $40,000, damage to plaintiff's buildings, machinery and equipment in Chester, June 26, due to fire caused by sparks flying thereto from locomotives of the defendant; Marcus Klemmer against Springfield street railway company, $5000, injuries alleged to have been received by the plaintiff while a passenger, September 1, on Plainfield street; Max Sadovsky against Rosalia Hesik, $2000, alleged breach of agreement by which the plaintiff was to have personal property and standing crops on certain real estate, plaintiff alleging that defendant removed this property before plaintiff took possession of the farm; Eva Rennison against F. D. and A. H. La Rochelle, $5000, plaintiff alleging that the defendants attended her about December 5, 1916, and that against her wishes and without her knowledge they operated on her and caused her severe pains; Cora Passalano against Springfield street railway company, $5000, injuries alleged to have been received, May 27, while she was a passenger; Mary L. St John, against same, $3000, injuries received by plaintiff, January 6, while she was a passenger in a street car on Liberty street; Lena Resnick against same, $3000, injuries received by plaintiff while she was a passenger in a street car on Main street, June 9.

Margaret O'Neil of this city against George E. Keeney of Somersville, Ct., $3000, injuries alleged to have been received by the plaintiff, June 13, by being struck by an automobile on Bridge street; Louis Gordon against Morris Cohn, $3000, injuries alleged to have been received by the plaintiff in an automobile collision on Main street, July 16; Ethel Fuchs, minor, against Frank C. Burton of East Longmeadow, $5000, injuries alleged to have been received, August 30, by being struck by an automobile as she was alighting from a street car on Locust street; Emile Ballard against James C. Naurison, $4000, injuries alleged to have been received, April 10, by being struck by an automobile while he was on Locust street; James M. Healy of this city, administrator of the estate of Frank Laska, late of Palmer, against inhabitants of the town of Palmer, $10,000, plaintiff alleging death of his intestate, May 27, as a result of a fall from a bridge over the Chicopee river on Bridge street, Three Rivers, the plaintiff alleging that it was out of repair; Robert A. Brown against Guisseppe Pello, $5000, injuries alleged to have been received by plaintiff, August 9, in an automobile collision on the River road, Agawam; Abraham E. Snow, administrator of the estate of Joseph H. Dauphin, late of this city, against the Springfield street railway company, $5000, for death of plaintiff's intestate, May 1, 1917, on Main street, Indian Orchard, where he was struck by a street car; Emma V. Healey against Hersun & Co, $1500, alleged damage to the plaintiff's automobile by being struck by a truck of the defendants, loaded with furniture, in Warren, September 5; Louis F. Ivers of West Springfield against Springfield street railway company, $500, damage to plaintiff's truck alleged to have been struck by street car; estate of George Parker against Texas company, suit for damages for his death by being struck by auto of defendant.

Carol D. Keeler of Hartford, Ct., against Angelo Gonzalez of Westfield, $2000, automobile collision; Belle F. Pesce, alias Prudy Williams, of West Springfield, against Transcript publishing company of Holyoke, $5000, alleged libel; Eugene H. Obelander of Holyoke against James S. Allen of Pittsfield, $1500, automobile collision, August 18, in Chester; Catherine T. Murphy against Thomas F. Cullen, $1000, alleged assault; William D. Fuller against William M. Welch, both of Holyoke, $4000, injuries alleged to have been received, October 24, 1917, when he was struck by an automobile of defendant on Maple street, Holyoke; Charles H. Benoit against Charles Grandchamp, both of Holyoke, $1000, alleged assault; Marie K. Brown against Augustus A. Shea, suit growing out of an automobile accident, August 9; Frank L. Harvey of Westfield, administrator of the estate of Mary E. Montagnon, late of Westfield, against William Engel of Holyoke, $15,000, injuries alleged to have been received by plaintiff's intestate, May 16, 1918, in being struck by an automobile of the defendant while she was walking on the highway leading from Westfield to Southampton, the accident causing her death; J. S. Bailey company against city of Springfield, $20,000, damage alleged to have resulted from the flooding of the plaintiff's store at Main and Vernon streets by a break in a hydrant, June 22, negligence on the part of the city being claimed; Trevor P. Judd of Elgin, Ill., against the Boston and Albany railroad, $40,000, to recover for damages resulting from a fire in Chester last June set by a spark from an engine.

Actions of contract—Charles C. Abbey of Chicopee against W. H. King of West Springfield, $1150 and $830, on two notes; William Gihon against John Gihon, both of Chicopee, $1600, on an account for board, lodging, washing, etc.; George H. Fugere of Chicopee against Delos Pepin of Easthampton, $271.04, for drawing plans and preparing specifications; J. Howard Jones against Evelyn Harris and William Russell, $2500, note; Gulf refining company of Pittsburg, Pa., against Lawrence P. Griffin and another, $881.03, account; National discount company of Cleveland, O., against Strong-Brady company, inc., $5000, notes; Commercial trust company against Abraham Cohn, action to replevy one two-ton motor truck; American express company against J. Earl Litch, $9429.24, on a check, alleged to have been delivered by defendant to plaintiff, on which payment was refused when it was presented at the Springfield national bank; William G. McKechnie of this city against Abdul M. Tabeke of Quincy, $170.38, account; Mary A. Asten of Greenwich against Leonora G. Hayward of New York, $600, account on 48 months' annuity; James A. Drumomnd against Mary Dempsey, $500, money loaned; W. T. and Minnie M. Blanchard, both of Westfield, against Richard H. Britt, $560, for alleged refusal by defendant to deliver an automobile truck to plaintiff; Pantskeir Castopoulous of Providence, R. I., against George Castopoulos of Holyoke, $2500, for money alleged to have been had and received by the defendant to the plaintiff's use; Thomas J. Lynch against Abbie Doran, both of Holyoke, $400, account; Sinclair refining company against Harry R. Bland, $956.87, account, $36.37 interest; Merrill D. Welcker of Holyoke against Thomas J. Carmody of Holyoke and the Ely lumber company of Holyoke, defendants, being surviving joint contractors with P. J. Donnelly, late of Holyoke, $275.05, account.

GROG SHOP IS NOT "A PLACE OF PUBLIC ACCOMMODATION"

Daily Herald
Jan 19-18

Jan. 19 1918

New York Court of Appeals So Rules in Reversing Decision of Lower Court

(Special to The Daily Herald.)

Albany, N. Y.—The Court of Appeals of New York State has held that a saloon is not "a place of public accommodation" within the meaning of the law, and, therefore, cannot be penalized for discriminating against Negroes.

A lower court has assessed $224 damages against a New York saloon keeper for charging a Negro $1 for a drink of gin. The Court of Appeals reverses the decision, holding that places of public accommodation may not legally discriminate against anyone because of color, in-

clude only "each of those utilities, facilities and agencies created and operated for the common advantage, aid and benefit of the people," and held that a liquor saloon could not properly be so defined.

If the honorable court could include gambling dens and loan sharks within the same category, and then find means of enforcing their decision, the self-respecting element of the race would rise up and call them blessed.

WHY ARE POLICEMEN MADE PLAIN CLOTHES MEN ON PROMOTION?

No Uniformed Sergeants or Lieutenants Except on Parade or at Funerals

JIM CROW FIRE DEPARTMENT

Why is the dark brother on the police force put in plain clothes as soon as he is promoted? We see no police sergeants, no lieutenants in uniform on duty, only when some funeral is held and an escort is provided by the police department; then he is put in command of a Race squad. Why is the uniform of the Chicago police, which is kept up and supported by the taxpayers, for Irish alone?

If our men have the brains to pass these civil service tests and have made good with their records of long and continuous service, then we as a Race demand that they shall appear in the public streets with the uniform of the rank that belongs to them and not have one that lives in moth balls till some prominent member of the Race dies or some parade is held out on the south side.

The fire department is also one that needs a little cleaning out. Many men are on the lists which entitle them to become a member of the Chicago fire department, but there is the old-time excuse that there are no vacancies in Company 21. Then, if such is true, the men should be assigned to other companies.

Since the motor cars have been installed the white men in No. 21's engine sleep with those of the Race, and if they can do it there then our men certainly ought to be able to sleep under the same roof with the whites at the other stations.

We must have our rights. Those skunks who don't want to associate with honorable men should be given one privilege—that is, work according to the rights of Americans, regardless of color or being fired. A dismissal of one or two Irish brats would make the rest sit up and take notice.

It is our duty to keep hammering away at this unfortunate situation until every man who is an American can have his rights in this city.

2d Ward Aldermen Stop Discrimination Against a Young Girl Stenographer

Aldermen Jackson and Anderson, following up the matter referred to them concerning which the Defender made reference in its last issue, regarding alleged petty discrimination on the part of "small fry" in the school board, the Defender called upon the aldermen today to ascertain the exact situation of the case referred to.

The facts, as related to a Defender representative by the aldermen, are these: That the board of education, acting upon the certification of the civil service commission, appointed Miss Theresa Harvey, a young lady residing at 6209 Aberdeen street, to a position as stenographer and typist and assigned her to the Jones school, located at Plymouth court and Harrison street.

It appears that when she reported for duty, a petty official in charge, having a mental resentment at a girl of Color being assigned to the school work among the other clerks, immediately elected (on his own motion) to assign her to a room separate and apart from the other clerks and occupied solely by Miss Harvey. The young lady at once saw that this was an effort to segregate her and while not making a protest there, brought the matter to the attention of the aldermen, our Race's representatives in the city council, who, as reported in our last issue, promised to have the matter immediately investigated. They took the matter up with the head officials of the school board and they immediately sent out an investigator to ascertain whether or not the complaint of the aldermen was in keeping with the complaint made to them. It was found that they were right in their contentions and through an order issued immediately by Captain Coffin, the business agent of the school board, Miss Harvey was taken out of the room wherein she was doing her work alone and placed in another room where the other clerks were, all of whom were white.

Miss Harvey, when seen at her residence by a representative of the Defender, was elated at the quick results obtained through the efforts of Aldermen Anderson and Jackson. "I do not know how to begin to thank these splendid and Race loving types of our leaders for so quickly 'nipping in the bud' this species of Race discrimination which perhaps would have grown to a great extent had they not hastily gone to the front and put a stop to it. I have nothing but words of praise, for I feel as I know hundreds and thousands of others do, that hands of these stalwart defenders of the rights of our people, and I do not hesitate to say that any one of our Race may feel safe in trusting his or her cause in the hands of these ever watchful and vigilant representatives now in the city council."

The Defender wishes to make it known that if the people of Chicago would bring matters of this sort to the editor or to either one of these aldermen, they will be looked after.

LAWYERS FRAMING ASSEMBLY BILL TO BEAT NEW JIM CROW

LEADING WHITE AND COLORED ATTORNEYS PLAN GREAT FIGHT AGAINST COURT'S CAFE COLOR LINE DECISION

Schwartzberg Announces Effort to Have Gibbs vs. Arras Case Reopened, Hoping to Secure Reversal of Monstrous Auto Race Decisiou

New York, Jan. 30.—Prominent colored and white attorney and laymen of New York City and Brooklyn inaugurated a movement to so draft an amendment to the "Levy Civil Rights Law" as to make some binding and effective on saloons and other public places, not already expressly included within its scope.

Assemblyman E. A. Johnson will father the "Bill" in the Assembly and Senator Gilchrist of Brooklyn will father it in the Senate.

The movement originated as the result of a meeting held under a call emancipating from Gilchrist Stewart, who, as former chairman of the N. Y. Vigilance Committee, with Prof. Springarnwon, one of the most notable victories for the race under the "Levy Law" in connection with the arrest and conviction of the treasurer of Lyrick Theatre. Representative colored men and a few white men met at Devan's, 253 West 137th street last Saturday evening to perfect ways and means to procure the passage of the "Bill" through the Legislature.

The proposed "Bill" is the outcome of a decision handed down by the Court of Appeals, eliminating from the "Civil Rights Bill" in the case of Gibbs vs. Arras Bros., of which Lawyer Schwartzberg, of 299 Broadway, was the attorney, as not coming under the clause which embraces, "Place of Public Accommodations."

Among those present at the meeting held last Saturday were: Attorneys Wilfred H. Smith, J. Frank Wheaton, French and French, John W. Smith, Robert J. Lattimore, James D. Carr, F. Q. Morton, Gilchrist Stewart, Congressman Wm. S. Bennett, Messrs. James D. Jones, Geo. E. Wilbecan, Paul Bray, Allen D Wood, Smith and John E. Nail. Rrs. Roger, Griffin and James D. Williams. Editors E. A. Warren and Geo. W. Harris, Assemblyman Johnson and Attorney Arthur B. Springarn commuincated their regrets at not being able to attend on account of previous engagements. A committee was appointed to draft the amendment and another committee appointed to assist Assemblyman Johnson in securing its passage through the Legislature.

NEGRO CITIZENS ARE NOT BARRED

From Examination for Game Protector — Misprint Said "White Men Only"—Here Are the Conditions.

A number of the colored citizens of this city were considerably disturbed over a news item regarding civil service examinations for game protector which appeared in an afternoon paper, in which the statement, "white men only 5 ft. 7 in. will be admitted, but preference will be given candidates 5 ft. 9 in. in height." Colored men who noticed the statement naturally were asking how under the civil rights provisions of the constitution this discrimination could be made.

Reference to the printed announcement of the examination from the state civil service commission shows that the error was due to a substitution of "white" for "while," and the insertion of a "not." The sentence should read: "While men only 5 feet 7 inches will be admitted, preference will be given to candidates not less than 5 feet 9 inches."

The examination will be held on various dates after May 18 in this and 39 other counties. The salary for county game protector is $1000 to start, without increase to $1500. Applicants must be 23 years of age, but not more than 40, male citizens of the United States and for at least three months residents of the county. The subjects required are the game law, duties of the position, letter writing and arithmetic. There is also a physical examination, and experience and personality are taken into account. Sight and hearing must be keen, and candidates should be good pistol shots and accustomed to hunting and fishing.

Applications must be filed with the commission at Albany by May 18.

HOPKINS STOPS SEGREGATION IN DELAWARE COURT

Wilmington, Del., Feb. 27—For a long time it has been the custom to segregate white and colored persons who visited the several courts in the city, the colored people sitting on one side and whites on the other. John O. Hopkins, the only colored representative in the council, introduced a resolution in the City Council looking to the breakng up of this old custom and was successful in having it unanimously passed. The matter was then made known to the Court authorities for proper action.

Mr. Hopkins stated in his plea that as the Supreme Court had put its stamp of disapproval upon segregation, and as the country was now at war, demanding sacrifices from all its citizens, it was carrying out the wrong principle to keep up this segregation in the courts of the land. Mr. Hopkins is holding up his end as a race man.

Discrimination – 1918

PUPILS STRIKE AT MUSICALE WHEN NEGROES ARE 'JIM CROWED;' THEN THE OFFICIALS LIFT BAN

The New York Age
April 27 1918.

(Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.)

Evansville, Ind—Indignant because their mothers and fathers were segregated in the audience, colored children refused to sing at the folk song concert which they were to put on at the High School Auditorium recently for the entertainment of the National Convention of Music Supervisors.

The concert was delayed twenty minutes until the "strikers" in indignation meeting, got the school officials to concede their point.

When it was discovered that the Evansville colored people were being shown to a section reserved especially for them in the gallery, the word quickly spread to Room 233 where the children and other adult singers were assembling for their appearance.

Melville C. Bryant, principal of the Third Avenue School, went to Arthur Fisher, clerk of the School Board and said:

"In the name of our organization I protest against this injustice."

Abe Strouse, member of the School Board was seen in the audience and sent for. An informal meeting with the principals of the colored schools, Principal Chewning and Miss Ada Bicking, supervisor of music, was hastily convened, which Superintendent Benezet joined at the last. It was decided to permit the colored to sit anywhere.

Even then there was more delay because Prof. Bryant insisted that Fisher announce the lifting of the ban to the "strikers," and Fisher told him with considerable heat, to do it himself. Some of the colored singers said they had been so hurt that they didn't feel like singing. They sang, however, and pleased the audience, composed largely of white people.

"I did only what has been customary in the theatre of Evansville," said Fisher.

"There is never any segregation at teachers' meetings in the auditorium," said Bryant.

Mrs. Moses Davis, wife of the former principal of the Clark High School, who is now in France, and herself a teacher commented on the incident.

"I cannot understand why this segration should have been asked," she said. "White people will go anywhere, at any time of day or night, sitting next to their colored chauffeurs. Yet they object to sitting next to a colored person in a theatre. It is not consistent and it wounds us to have the distinction made."

The colored residents are up in arms because efforts are being made to have Prof. Bryant punished for insubordination for standing out against segregation.

Howard Roosa, a member of the School Board, who seems to have some peculiar views on democracy and who is leading the fight against Prof. Bryant is quoted as saying:

"We have found that the separation of the two races works for the best interests of both.

"If this man has a theory of racial promiscuity, he is a dangerous man to the schools. I understand none of the other teachers, with the exception of one, has any sympathy with him.

"For the future, as far as I am concerned, there will be separation of races at any meeting whatsoever in the high school. When the board gives an order for a school to do certain things, that order will be carried out. The board will reserve to itself the decision of the propriety of the order or any other matter connected with it."

Self-respecting Negroes of Evansville do not take Roosa seriously, it is reported.

GIVE NO REASON FOR NEGRO BAN

N Y C GLOBE
AUGUST 30 1918

Color Line Is Drawn at Gates of "International Exhibition" Without Explanation.

New York is being taught how to draw the color line.

The instructors are the ticket sellers and several burly special policemen at the entrance to what is known as the "New York International Exhibit" at East 177th street. "Is your boy in France?" asks the advertisement of this "international exhibit" in one of the Sunday papers. The answer is that if your boy is in France and you happen to have a dark skin you will have the utmost difficulty in passing through the entrance gate.

Complaints having come to The Globe that Negroes were being refused admission to that proud product of twentieth century civilization, the "international exhibit," with its "twenty-eight acres of thrilling amusements," a Globe reporter invited two Negroes to accompany him to verify the complaints. One of the Negroes was E. A. Barrows, who lives at the Carlton Avenue Branch of the Y. M. C. A., and is a chemist, having received his education at Harvard. The other was Frank Farrington, also of the Carlton Avenue Y. M. C. A.

Arriving at the ticket window and tendering the price of admission to the "international exposition," the two Negroes were refused tickets by the young women in charge, who appeared to be greatly perturbed at their having come. She asked them whether they were members of the "club" and on receiving a reply in the negative told them they could not be admitted.

The Globe reporter then strolled to the window and asked the young women whether she declined the money tendered by the Negroes. This she denied having done, so the reporter instructed Mr. Barrows to lay the price of admission before her and to ask for a ticket of admission. The ticket seller neither took the money nor would she give Mr. Barrows a ticket entitling him to admission to the "international exhibit."

Told Negro to Get Out.

Subsequently a special policeman at the gate, wearing a badge No. 25, told Mr. Barrows to "take your money and get out of here."

The Globe reporter, having asked for an explanation of the exclusion of Negroes, while tickets were being sold without question to white persons, was referred to a Mr. C. F. Stillman, who was said to be manager of the "international exposition."

The reporter was admitted to the grounds and found a man who gave the name of C. F. McDonald, and said he was assistant general manager of the "exposition."

Mr. McDonald did not know anything about the exclusion of Negroes from the grounds. He did not know anything about any "club." He referred the reporter to a Mr. Clegg, who was said to be treasurer of the "exposition." Neither Mr. Clegg nor Mr. Stillman were to be found on the grounds.

Returning to the entrance gate, the reporter heard the strains of "Over There" to which the "Buffaloes," New York's Negro regiment, marched down Fifth avenue on their way to the front. The tune came from a carousal near the entrance and was plainly to be heard by the two Negroes who had been refused admission to the grounds.

At the gate a burly individual confronted the reporter.

"Are you trying to make trouble?" he asked.

"No," replied the reporter, "I am merely trying to get an explanation of the exclusion of these two Negroes from the grounds."

No Explanation.

"Well," replied the burly individual, "you'll have to see Mr. Stillman."

"I'd like to give Mr. Stillman a chance to explain before I print the facts," continued the reporter.

"Go right ahead and print the truth," replied Mr. Stillman's powerful representative; "it will only advertise us. We can stand advertising."

"That kind of advertising might injure the place," suggested the reporter.

"Yes, and we might kick you out of ere, if you give us the chance," was he reply.

Efforts to reach Mr. Clegg on the telephone were met by the explanation that he had gone away and would not be back for several days. Mr. Stillman could not be reached at his telephone address, Tremont 2017, at several different times on Thursday afternoon and Friday morning.

It should be said that The Globe reporter, in order to obtain evidence that tickets were being sold without question to all comers, gave a small, fourteen-year-old boy, Monroe Block by name, a dime and instructed him to go to the window and purchase a ticket.

Monroe was sold the ticket without any question whether he belonged to any "club."

Presumably the "club" connected with the New York "international exposition" is a very exclusive organization, as its membership is apparently limited to Negroes and it seems very difficult to find out anything about the club. Joining would seem to be almost impossible, as the Globe reporter was unable to find out any fact about the "club" other than it is being used by New York's "international exposition" to teach New York a lesson in drawing the color line.

The ticket bought by a small white boy, Monroe Block, is numbered 130,271 and is in possession of The Globe.

A LEGAL DECISION ON CUSTOMS IN HARLEM

(From N. Y. Sun)

New York Digest 24-18

Isaac Goldgraben keeps in Harlem a restaurant where colored persons are served with meals. Arthur Cohn, who is described in a legal paper hereinafter referred to as "a Hebrew white person," went into Goldgraben's restaurant with a colored man named Williams for the purpose of getting a meal. The head waiter refused to serve Cohn and Williams on the ground that it was "against the rules of the house to serve a mixed party." Cohn brought suit against Goldgraben in the Second District Municipal Court, where the complaint was dismissed after a trial before a jury. The plaintiff took the case to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, and that bench has just upheld the judgment of the lower court. The majority opinion is written by Mr. Justice Whitaker, who says that "there was no refusal to serve because of color or race":

"The plaintiff was white and his companion was colored. They were both refused service, so it could not have been on account of color. * * * The rule that 'mixed parties' should not be served applied to white as well as colored. There was no discrimination as to one color in favor of another.

"The record plainly indicates that both parties would have been served at separate tables and that plaintiff knew this and refused service at a separate table. How can it be said then that he was refused service on account of his color.

It appears that the original complaint alleged that the plaintiff "was a descendant of the Jewish or Hebraic race" and that refreshment was refused him because of his race. This latter allegation was abandoned at the trial and the case was decided on the matter of color only.

The decision of the appellate court was not unanimous, for Mr. Justice Bijur dissented as follows:

"The uncontradicted evidence in this case is to the effect that plaintiff, a white man, as the guest of one Williams, a colored man, went to defendant's restaurant to be served. At the time they entered all the guests and waiters in defendant's restaurant were colored. As plaintiff and Williams seated themselves the head waiter said to them: 'Gentlemen, I am sorry I cannot serve you. It is against the rules of the house to serve a mixed party.' Williams testified: 'They said: * * * they cannot serve a colored and white person together.' Whereupon plaintiff and Williams ,after some discussion, left the premises.

"The Civil Rights law, as amended by Chapter 265 of the Laws of 1913, Section 40, provides that no owner of a restaurant 'shall directly or indirectly refuse, withhold from or deny to any person any of the accommodations, advantages or privileges thereof * * * on account of race, creed or color.' It seems to me to be clear that plain-

tiff was, on the occasion in question, denied the privileges of defendant's restaurant because he was white. The defendant virtually said to plaintiff 'If you were colored and came here with Williams you would be served, but being white, we will not serve you.' The law naturally does not undertake to define or even to indicate which if any race or color may be regarded as superior. Its sole and manifest purpose is to prevent discrimination on that account."

It would seem to the layman that Mr. Justice Bijur's point is well taken and that Mr. Cohn should not have been denied the accommodation, advantage or privilege of sitting at the same table with Mr. Williams.

SALOONKEEPER IS HELD FOR REFUSING NEGROES

B. Gentilly, a saloonkeeper at 47th street and Eighth avenue, has been held under bail of $300 for his appearance in the court of Special Sessions by Judge McQuade of the 54th Street Magistrate's Court for refusing to serve Negroes. This is said to be the first criminal prosecution under the Civil Rights Bill as amended by Assemblyman Johnson.

On May 20, Charles Cross and three companions, after attending a vaudeville performance in which they participated, entered the saloon and ordered three beers, putting a fifty-cent piece on the counter. Gentilly was behind the bar, but paid no attention to the request made by the vaudevilians.

Then Gentilly is said to have walked into the rear room of the place and began wiping off a table. When asked by one of the men what he was going to do about the beers, Gentilly replied that he did not serve colored.

Finding that the name of the place was in Gentilly's name, Cross and his friends made efforts to take the matter in court and were assisted in the prosecution of the case in the Magistrate's Court by Assemblyman Johnson.

REMARKABLE OPINION ON CIVIL RIGHTS

For expressing the spirit of true democracy and taking a broad, comprehensive view of the question of civil rights, a recent decision by Judge Wauhope Lynn is remarkable. This opinion was rendered in four suits brought in the Municipal Court of the Seventh District of Manhattan, in which two of the plaintiffs were colored and two were white, the suits all being based on the attempted evasion of the Civil Rights Law of New York State. The defendant, who kept a restaurant and cafe, tried to evade serving this party of four men who entered his place together, by charging them an excessive price for the drinks ordered.

The judge not only found that the colored plaintiffs were discriminated against in violation of the statute, but that it appeared that the barkeeper refused equal accommodation to the white plaintiffs as well. He went further in his sweeping opinion and condemned all covert attacks upon the black man's rights as a civil invasion. The penalty of one hundred dollars was awarded each of the four plaintiffs.

The general apathy in the public mind regarding discrimination on account of race, color or religion was sharply commented upon by Judge Lynn. He described, however, a gradual tendency away from marking the sharp lines of racial distinction and notes that we are learning that race, religion and color have been plunged in one common struggle against a brutal tyranny. He insists that the spirit of equality must be maintained, saying: "It is the express policy of our Empire State as shown by its legislative mandate."

This decision is remarkable for a genuine spirit of humanity and brotherhood. It restores faith in the belief that justice prevails in the courts and righteousness may still be found in the law and its administrators.

LEGISLATURE PASSES NEW CIVIL RIGHTS LAW

(Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.)

Albany, N. Y.—Only the signature of Governor Whitman is now required for the amended Levy Bill to become a law, a bill which contains the broadest legislation extending civil rights to Negroes ever enacted in the United States.

Monday the bill passed in the Senate, having been sponsored in the Upper House by Senator Albert Ottinger of the Columbus Hill District, New York. The measure passed the Assembly several days ago, having been introduced by Assemblyman E. A. Johnson, New York, first colored legislator.

This measure gives to Negroes the privilege of attending all public places of amusement or accommodation—theatres, restaurants, hotels, hospitals and so on.

Assemblyman Johnson, in commenting upon the bill said that one of its main functions was to so amend the Levy bill of last year as to meet with the opinion rendered by the Court of Appeals when it cited certain provisions of the Levy bill as unconstitutional.

The new legislation, which is designated as "amending the civil rights law in relation to equal rights in places of public accommodation, amusement resorts, refreshments and education, and providing penalty thereof," clearly defines a place of public accommodation, resort or amusement.

REFUSED LUNCH IN WANAMAKERS

Monday afternoon while thousands outside of the establishment of John Wanamaker were wildly celebrating the victory of the United States and Allies over the Germans, in a war fought to make the world safe for democracy, Mrs. J. Rosamond Johnson and Mrs. Blanche Deas Harris, two of Harlem's well-known young matrons, were being discriminated against in the Wanamaker lunchroom, conducted in the basement of the building.

After protesting to two floor-walkers against being subjected to the humiliating experience of having been refused service on account of their color, Mesdames Johnson and Harris were told that it was customary for Wanamaker to cater to colored people in its restaurants only when accompanied by white people.

Mrs. Johnson, who has previously eaten at Wanamaker's then wanted to know if it was the policy of the store to serve food to colored people only as servants and at the same time sell articles of merchandise to colored customers when alone.

This question caused the two floor-walkers to move about uneasily and look idiotic. They became more perturbed when Mrs. Johnson revealed her identity and told of how her husband, on various occasions, had sung in the Wanamaker Auditorium and rendered other services gratis at the solicitation of the Wanamaker management.

Then an effort was made to make amends for treating the two young women with such uncalled for discourtesy, but they refused to be [illegible] precip[illegible] the store.

Mrs. John[illegible] Mrs. Harris are members of the [illegible] been conducted at 4 and 6 West 131st Street, and were making purchases for soldiers and sailors when they decided to eat lunch at Wanamaker's. After Mrs. Johnson had bought tickets of the cashier she and her companion waited fully twenty minutes for some one to serve them.

Suspecting that something was wrong, Mrs. Johnson asked the cashier why the waitresses refused to serve her and Mrs. Harris and showed her tickets, which the cashier snatched from her hands refunding her money.

The bringing of damage suits under the Civil Rights Acts are threatened.

MORNING DEW

JURY HANGS ON DISCRIMINATION CASE

One Arthur Roberts (white), a drug store owner, located at Sixty-third and Woodlawn avenue, decided that he would aid the kaiser by creating in the city of Chicago a caste system wherein the Robertites and his prejudiced clan would refuse to serve American citizens if by chance their skin be ebony hue. On the 14th day of June Mrs. Clarence Muse, the wife of Clarence E. Muse, one of the leading actors in the Lafayette Co., now playing at the Avenue theater, accompanied by Mrs. Ed. Green, Mrs. Cross and Mrs. Robert Hines, returning from a lecture given at the Christian church, Sixty-third and Kenmore avenue, in a quiet and ladylike manner entered this German rendezvous, unconconscious that the said Roberts had queer ideas about the success of the kaiser and realizing that the Race boys were giving their lives for the preservation of this nation, and always nobly responded to every call when there was the slightest danger to their government and deported themselves with honor, and requested service in the department where soda water and ice cream were dispensed. This man Roberts in a most humiliating manner and in the presence of his Teuton clan informed the ladies that HE would not serve them because they were Colored, and further that if they were insulted in being discriminated against to see his lawyers. The ladies, well knowing that the Chicago Defender would not tolerate race discrimination, sought advice of the attorneys for the Defender. Attorneys Richard E. Westbrooks and George W. Blackwell were immediately assigned to the case, and procured a warrant for the arrest of Roberts under the civil rights law of Illinois. Roberts was arrested and upon giving bond was released and the case assigned to the Hyde Park Municipal Court, where it was mysteriously dismissed without the knowledge of the State's Attorney or any of the attorneys of the Defender's staff. Court was immediately stopped and the attorneys demanded to know why such unusual procedure in this case, and no other case dismissed but the Roberts case. The game being discovered another warrant was immediately issued and Roberts arrested again and a jury trial requested by Roberts, which was set before Judge D. W. Sullivan, a fair and impartial judge of the Municipal Court and one who shows no discrimination in dealing out punishment to violators of the law. After a stormy all-day session, lasting into the night, in taking testimony of this heinous crime, the Assistant State's Attorney, James F. Fardy, assisted by the Defender's legal staff, after informing the jury that all citizens of this state had the same and equal rights to enjoy the facilities of all public places, regardless of their race and color, and that in this war America made no discrimination in the selection of its soldiers to fight on account of their race or color, and as State's Attorney of Cook county, Ill., and from the evidence, which clearly had shown a violation of the law, he demanded nothing less than a conviction for the crime and the fullest penalty of the law, which is one year in the house of correction and $500 fine. The attorneys for the defendant, Roberts, attempted to excuse their client by shifting the responsibility upon a poor girl waitress, alleging that it was her lack of experience alone that was the cause of the failure to serve the ladies and that he would in the future gladly serve all citizens without the least discrimination. After deliberating far into the night the jury disagreed, and it is said the ballot was ten to two for conviction, but the two, being of Roberts' clan, held out. The next morning the jury was discharged and the case set for another trial Aug. 28, 1918, when the Defender's legal staff will make another drive to extinguish German kultur in Chicago. Too much credit cannot be given Mrs. Muse and the ladies for their fight in this case, and the Defender will fight to a bitter end in making America safe for democracy as well as the world.

Mrs. Muse

GIRL IS VICTIM OF RACE-PREJUDICE

The Advocate May 11, 1918

MARION, Ind., May 4.—After having received an appointment in the War Department at Washington, as typist, for which she passed the Civil Service examination, Marie Brooks, a young Colored woman here, received a telegram not to report. Her mother had sold out her furniture so as to go on to Washington and live with this only child. The telegram ordering her not to report just on the eve of the young woman preparing to leave for Washington, leaves her and her mother in a most pathetic condition.

Discrimination – 1918

DEMOCRACY AT SPARTANBURG, S. C.

New York Age 8-10-18

(BY LESTER A. WALTON)

DOWN in Spartanburg, S. C., the natives are yet talking about the attitude of Miss Nora Bayes, the noted comedienne, who, on Monday or last week, refused to sing for the soldiers at Camp Wadsworth when she found it impossible to secure accommodations for her maid, Miss Ida Day, at Spartanburg's leading hotel.

The Spartanburg *Herald* has asked the question: "Does Nora Bayes care more for the feelings of her colored maid than for the feelings of the men in the Southern training camps?"

On the other hand, Miss Bayes is asking the question: "Do some Southern whites care more for 'South before the war' customs, long since obsolete, than the welfare of the men in Southern training camps?"

Some weeks ago Miss Bayes made arrangements with the War Department Commission on Training Camp Activities to visit the various cantonments and cheer the boys in khaki with song and humor. Her services were to be rendered without charge. At Atlanta and Augusta, which are near cantonments, no difficulty was experienced by the comedienne in securing rooms for herself and maid. But in Spartanburg conditions were found to be different.

When Miss Bayes asked for accommodations she was told that her maid would have to seek quarters elsewhere. It was then that the talented comedienne decided to quickly leave Spartanburg for New York without singing to the soldiers at Camp Wadsworth.

The Spartanburg *Herald* accuses Miss Bayes of saying that she was tired of the South, anyhow, and no denial has been forthcoming from the singer that she did not make the statement.

Despite our fight for Democracy, Spartanburg has outdone itself for despicableness and un-Americanism on the race question since the United States entered the world war. Many reports of the mistreatment of colored soldiers and civilians have come from this Southern town where the true spirit of Americanism is yet to pervade.

In the fall of 1917, when the old 15th was sent to Camp Wadsworth to join the other regiments of the New York National Guard, a clash between the colored troopers and white ruffians was narrowly averted by Col. William Hayward. The trouble started when a well known member of the old 15th entered the corridor of a hotel with several white troopers.

All the soldiers in the party were from New York and neither the white soldiers nor the colored soldier thought the presence of a Negro under the circumstances would be resented. The colored soldier had not been in the hotel more than a minute when he was spied by a burly hotel clerk, who, without warning, struck him a stinging blow and then threw him out of the place.

This greatly angered the white soldiers who wanted to show fight The news of the assault reached the ears of other members of the old 15th, who had started for the hotel. Colonel Hayward was apprised of the impending trouble and hastily acted, quelling what may have been a serious racial outbreak.

Other stories have reached these parts from Spartanburg of how, without rhyme or reason, colored soldiers have been insulted and called names on the streets of the town. For obvious reasons the old 15th was brought to one of the Northern cantonments after a few days' stay at Camp Wadsworth.

When the Spartanburg *Herald* speaks with so much deep concern about the feelings of the men in the Southern training camps it would be well to remind the editors of this publication that the colored soldier, too, has some feelings. Furthermore, he has some rights. Of course, we do not expect the radical element in the South to admit that the colored soldier is as much of a human being as his white comrade-in-arms and is worthy of the same respect and consideration as a soldier. This would be expecting too much. But it would be a wise move on the part of the "Vardamans" in Spartanburg to treat the colored American as if he was some kind of a human being.

They talk about German propaganda. But there is an un-American propaganda that does more to humiliate and injure the morale of the colored American than any German propaganda ever launched in this country. There need be no fear of the colored American becoming susceptible to advances made by German agents to become disloyal to this, his country. The American Negro prides himself on his loyalty at all times.

But some steps ought to be taken to deal summarily with those who make it their business to create racial friction; who think and live in terms of white and black and who preach superiority based on color—not on character, intelligence, culture and wealth. It requires a superabundance of brotherly love for a colored soldier to allow himself to be kicked around and insulted, although wearing the uniform of "Uncle Sam," and then risk life and limb for Democracy; and such rank discrimination as encountered by Miss Nora Bayes does not tend to engender a feeling of good will.

In France "Our Boys," white and colored, are now fighting the Hun to make this whole world safe for democracy. In France, "Our Boys," white and colored, are giving their lives to make this world safe for democracy. Incidentally, such places as Spartanburg, S. C., it is assumed, are included in the world.

BEHAVIOR, NOT COLOR, SHOULD GOVERN

The Chicago Defender 8-24-18

Recently a restaurant keeper in Waterloo, Iowa, declined to serve a meal to George H. Woodson, the Colored lawyer of Buxton, Iowa. Mr. Woodson was sober and was behaving himself. He was not attempting to start a riot. He was not interfering with the business of anyone else. There could have been no reason for denying service to Mr. Woodson, excepting his color. Those who know Mr. Woodson know that he has been an honest, sober and industrious man all his life. He has never been afraid of hard work. He is a mechanic. He has performed menial labor. In all his work he has been a well behaved man who respected the rights of others. Mr. Woodson had an ambition to know something. All his life he has been a reader and student. He studied law and was admitted to the bar and has practiced his profession with a degree of success. He has been honored by the Republican party several times by being chosen either as a delegate or an alternate to Republican national conventions. It is time that, as respects hotel accommodations, the color line should disappear. The only consideration should be—is he decent; is he well behaved; is he a gentlemen? If these tests were applied to all white men a considerable number of them would be shut out of hotels and restaurants. If this test had been applied George Woodson would have been seated at a table and would have been served in response to his order. Mr. Woodson has never been anxious ot flourish in the society of white people. He has only been anxious to accomplish something on his own account and on behalf of his Race. Expelling such a man from a dining room is of no especial damage to the man; there are plenty of restaurants and cafes, some of which would be glad to serve him. As a rule the Colored people prefer to be by themselves or with their own people. But in the case referred to we presume there was no cafe in Waterloo conducted by Colored men. The people of Des Moines, by virtue of Camp Dodge, have seen many thousands of Negroes during the past year, and it is only just to say that these black men have behaved themselves with very great credit. Some of them were from the cotton fields of the South, making no pretensions whatever. But they have not intruded their society upon white people. It is a fact thta on account of the Colored men who have come and gone from Camp Dodge that there is a greater respect in central Iowa for the Negro than at any other time. At the beginning of the war several hundred educated Colored men at Fort Des Moines were preparing themselves to receive commissions. Some of these young men were a little disposed to pose. But this spirit did not lead them to interfere with anybody else and pretty soon they abolished the posing on their own account. A large number of them were duly graduated and commissioned. From the battlefields there has been no complaint that they did not perform every duty. They have stood the test of courage and we must give them credit for it.

The real test in America ought not to be a question of nativity, but one of manhood. It has been said that the Negro does not always know his place. This can be said of many thousands of white people. American ambition should be to have every man do his best. By doing his best we mean that he should work and save some of his money, and he should observe the rights of others in every walk and station and in every occupation. This creed would injure no one. It would not require the races to blend in society, except as they might wish it.

At any rate, no men like George Woodson should be snubbed anywhere. Mr. Woodson is not the man to bring a lawsuit or to test the constitution. He will rest his case with the common sense of the people.—(Des Moines Capital, Aug. 24.)

Toledo Restaurant Owner Fined for Discriminating

Toledo, Ohio, Aug. 25.—Karsten Peterson (white), Monroe street restaurant proprietor, was fined $50 and costs, the minimum fine, in police court on Monday by Judge Young for refusing to serve Lloyd Lightfoot. The case was prosecuted by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, through its attorneys, President B. H. Fisher and Albertus Brown.

The court commented upon disorder which was liable to follow such discrimination at a time when the combined energy of all races is needed to win the war. The judge said: "This is a case growing out of a transaction which, if persisted in by individuals of different nationalities, might cause considerable difficulty in business dealings and cause internal strife. At a critical time like this, when nationalities are standing shoulder to shoulder in the world's greatest conflict to cement the nations into a universal concord of thought and action, it ill becomes us to intentionally enter into any controversy which would tend to breed race hatred. Let us hope that the race problem was settled many years ago."

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 7

Separate School Law Argued

Morton, Pa., A Suburb Of Philadelphia, Would Segregate Negro Children—Assign Them To Dilapidated Shack.

On Monday and Tuesday of last week, in the Superior Court, the case of separating the schools of Morton, Pa., on race lines, was argued. G. Edward Dickerson, attorney for the Colored Protective Association, took care of the colored side of the case in first-class manner.

The case was this: The colored population of Morton, a suburb, not far from Philadelphia, having increased very rapidly, certain members of the school board sought to segregate them—forcing them in a dilapidated school building, while other children had a new building with modern equipment. When colored children attempted to enter the new building they were refused. Hence the suit. In the first trial the Board of Education was sustained. Mr. Dickerson took an appeal, and it looks as though the lower court's decision will be reversed and Morton will again have public schools.

BREAKS COLOR-LINE IN CAMDEN STATION CAFE

Rev. S. S. Morris, of Portsmouth, Va., and Rev. E. H. Hunter, of Portsmouth, Va., went into the Camden Station restaurant Wednesday and sat down to the counter. They were glancing over the bill of fare when a waitress approached them and asked what they wanted. They replied that they wanted breakfast. The waitress told them that she did not wait on that side, at the same time relieving them of the bill of fare.

The ministers picked up another bill of fare and waited. At length they called another waitress. She told them that she did not wait on that side of the counter, but that the waitress who first approached them did. Dr. Hunter then appealed to the manager, who told the ministers that they could carry out anything they wanted. Dr. Hunter replied that they did not want to carry anything out, and that they could not carry coffee out.

The manager told them that he did not cater to colored patrons. The ministers said that they did not want him to cater to them, but they wanted their breakfast, and had purchased tickets and were waiting for a train to take them to Washington. The manager replied that he had nothing to do with that, but that they could wait until they were served. The ministers kicked as it was not definite enough.

"Then you insist upon being served," the manager asked.

The ministers replied in the affirmative, and the manager went away, sending a colored man to serve them breakfast.

COLORED CITIZENS OF LANCASTER PROTEST AGAINST SEGREGATION OF COLORED FEMALE PRISONERS

While the whole world was rejoicing over a victory to make the world a fit place to live in, the Lancaster County Grand Jury was making recommendations to segregate the white female prisoners from the colored female prisoners. It came to us like a bolt from a clear sky. Why it has not been a month ago that we all were invited to attend a meeting to help make the Fourth Liberty Bond Loan a success. There was not one word said then about separating the colored folks from the white, but the battle cry was "everbody together give of your means and help win the war." This is our reward and insult, and from the house of our friends. But it will not be done without our protest. The Civic League has called a meeting of all the Negroes of Lancaster County to protest against any such proceedings. The meeting will be held in Bethel A. M. E. Church, Friday evening, December 6, 1918. We are hoping that every Negro in the county that is interested in the race welfare will be present.

A memorial service for Mr. John Cain, who died recently, will be held at the Bethel A. M. E. Church Sunday, December 1, 1918, at 3.30 P. M. We hope that a good attendance of all the members and friends of the deceased will be present, especially the members and officials of the District Sunday School Convention, of which he was superintendent. We hope also, that the officials and members of the Lancaster County Civic League and its branches will be present, as Brother Cain was the Corresponding Secretary at the time of his death.

"CHRISTIANITY"

(BY LESTER A. WALTON.)

SEGREGATION has been declared unconstitutional by the United States supreme court, but this important decision has not altered the set opinion of some "Christian" gentlemen on the subject. Among those to believe in "Jim Crowism" as steadfastly as ever are the board members of the 125th Street Branch of the Y. M. C. A.

Although those in charge of the branch make their living preaching "the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man," they advocate the separation of the races. Real Christianity is promptly banished from their hearts when "Jim Crowism" is the issue. They oppose white and colored people attending recitals and lectures together, and in their prejudiced and poisoned minds do not think it the proper thing for both races to hear the word of God preached under the same roof.

Mrs. Daisy Tapley, well known in the musical world, recently had a disagreeable experience with the officials of the Y. M. C. A., and their attitude has put them in the same category with the Vardamans and Tillmans. During the month of December Mrs. Tapley made unsuccessful attempts to secure a date at a number of the colored churches for a recital. Owing to revivals and other meetings she was unable to come to satisfactory arrangements, so the auditorium of the 125th Street Y. M. C. A. was hired for the evening in question.

The Y. M. C. A. management later learned that white and colored people would be admitted to the recital, and to substantiate this report, a Mr. Agan telephoned to Mrs. Tapley, who was out. The Christian worker seemed greatly excited and wanted to know of a relative if it was true that white and colored people were expected to attend the recital. When told that all persons holding tickets would be admitted Mr. Agan expressed the opinion that he did not think the board would sanction a mixing of the races.

Upon being informed that the Y. M. C. A. officials objected to the presence of white people at a recital given by colored Americans Mrs. Tapley promptly cancelled the date. On the same day she received a letter from the "Christian" workers which stated that "owing to the lack of fuel and other reasons," it would be impossible to rent the auditorium to colored people. As Brothers Agan, Banister and their associates teach the Ten Commandments, no one for a moment would accuse them of having deliberately lied to keep colored and white people from congregating in their auditorium. They are known as truthful men who teach the gospel so it would be unfair to assume that they were guilty of misrepresenting the facts.

The following communication was sent to Brother Frank G. Banister, who is said to have charge of the 125th Street Branch, by Mrs. Tapley:

165 West 136th Street,
New York City.

Mr. Frank G. Banister,
Y. M. C. A.,
5 West 125th Street,
New York City.

Dear Sir:

On December 7, I applied to Mr. Agan for the use of auditorium for four educational concerts and lectures, giving dates for three at that time and the fourth a short time after. Terms were arranged and some details looked into. On January 4, Mr. Agan telephoned my home and in my absence. At the request of my sister to state the nature of his message, he asked if white and colored people were expected to attend these recitals at the same time. Upon her reply in the affirmative he stated that he felt the board or committee would not permit white and colored people to attend the same lecture and listen to colored artists and that the affair would have to be called off, that before he could go any further he would have to consult that body.

On Monday I received a letter stating that my application for the use of the auditorium for the four dates had been rejected "because of lack of fuel for heating the hall and for other reasons." Now those "other reasons" are perfectly clear to me and would be to any thinking person. I have always understood that Christianity meant the "Brotherhood of Man." I see that you construe it somewhat differently. The "Brotherhood of Man," yes, but not the black man.

I would suggest when you receive your first load of coal, that you build an altar and put upon it as a first sacrifice your race prejudice, thereby fitting yourself for a rightful follower of Him who came to earth to preach the Fatherhood of God and Brotherhood of Man.

Yours truly,
(Signed) (Mrs.) DAISY TAPLEY.

After all that Mrs. Tapley has said I hardly think additional comment is necessary. I am hoping that Brother Banister and his associates, for their personal good will promptly act upon the suggestion contained in the last paragraph of Mrs. Tapley's letter.

SUES JAPANESE FOR ALLEGED DICRIMINATION

New York, July 16.—Alleging that she had been discriminated against Violet Yearwood, of 243 W. 137th Street, has led papers in a suit in the Seventh District Municipal Court for $500 against John Hayashi, a Japanese proprietor of the Nippon Dining Room, 3941 Broadway. On June 6 she alleges in her complaint she entered Hayashi's restaurant and asked to be served with lunch. She was refused and was informed it was because of her color, hence the suit.